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Enriched Teaching of Latin in the High School

A SOURCE BOOK FOR TEACHERS OF LATIN
LISTING LOW COST ILLUSTRATIVE
AND SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

By

MAXIE NAVE WOODRING

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF EDUCATION
TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

AND

FRANCES E. SABIN

DIRECTOR OF THE SERVICE BUREAU FOR CLASSICAL TEACHERS
AT TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

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PREFACE

In preparing for publication a book called "Enriched Teaching of Latin," the authors frankly admit the danger involved in the wrong interpretation of its message. It is of course entirely possible to go too far in attempting to attain this ultimate objective of the study of Latin—a first-hand acquaintance with the Romans and their types of civilization, and by so doing neglect the primary objective—ability to get the thought of a Latin sentence. But, if skillfully managed, the equipment at hand in the way of interpretation of the ideas back of words and sentences may so stimulate the imagination of the pupil that he will unconsciously exert the maximum effort upon the mastery of the Latin text. And any teacher with scholarship, native common sense, and the right kind of personality for teaching will know how to make such facilities as are included under the term "enrichment" contribute directly to his aims in the teaching of secondary Latin.

The fact that Ancient History, moreover, has been taken from the course in many secondary schools can only mean that the burden of instructing pupils in the life and thought of this important race from which the modern world has inherited so much rests upon the shoulders of the teacher of Latin and of English. Perhaps, then, this book will be welcomed by English instructors as well as by Latin departments.

Frequent reference is made throughout this book to THE CLASSICAL JOURNAL, THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY, and the SERVICE BUREAU FOR CLASSICAL TEACHERS.

For addresses and prices of the two magazines see pages 29-30; for prices of Service Bureau material see pages 34-35. Latin Notes and the materials known as "Items," "Supplements," "Bulletins," and "Leaflets" are materials which may be ordered from the Service Bureau for Classical Teachers. A more complete account of the aims and activities of this organization is given on page 34. For addresses of book publishers see page 139.

MAXIE N. WOODRING
FRANCES E. SABIN

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PART I

SOURCES

The materials listed in this section are offered in the hope that teachers may find help in making Latin more interesting, appealing, and worthwhile to high school boys and girls. These lists are by no means complete, but they contain a carefully selected array of material. Although leaders in the teaching of Latin are striving to eliminate the rigid classification of courses into Caesar, Cicero, and Vergil, some of the material herein listed falls naturally into this classification. There is much in each section for every Latin teacher regardless of the courses taught. A few suggestions for the use of this material will be found in Part II.

I. BOOKS, PICTURES, AND OTHER ILLUSTRATIVE MATERIAL

A. BOOKS* AND ARTICLES

Art and Architecture

Bryant, Lorinda M. The Children's Book of Celebrated Sculpture. Century Co. $2.50.

Gardner, Helen. Art Through the Ages. Harcourt, Brace and Co. $3.00.

Hill, G. H. Illustrations of School Classics. Macmillan Co. Out of print.

Lamprey, L. Wonder Tales of Architecture. Frederick A. Stokes Co. 1927. $2.50.

Magoffin, R. V. D. and Davis, Emily C. Magic Spades. (The Romance of Archaeology.) Henry Holt and Co. $5.00.

Reinach, Salomon. Apollo. New revised edition, 1924. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.00.

Strong, Mrs. Arthur. Roman Sculpture. Charles Scribner's Sons. Out of print.

Tarbell, F. B. History of Greek Art. Macmillan Co. $2.00.

Walters, H. B. The Art of the Greeks. Macmillan Co. $10.00.

Special Books on Caesar

Fowler, W. Warde. Julius Caesar and the Foundation of the Roman Empire. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

Gundolf, Friedrich. The Mantle of Caesar. (Translated by Jacob W. Hartmann.) Macy Masius, The Vanguard Press. $5.00.

Holmes, T. Rice. Caesar's Conquest of Gaul. Oxford University Press. $8.35.

McCartney, Eugene S. Warfare by Land and Sea. Longmans, Green and Co. $2.00.

Suetonius. History of the Twelve Caesars. (Translated by Philemon Holland.) E. P. Dutton and Co. $3.75.

* Addresses of book publishers are given on page 139.

Articles on Caesar

Important articles dealing with Caesar which have appeared in The Classical Journal or The Classical Weekly are listed below. They are taken from Service Bureau Item 79. Items 39, 75, 176, 217, and 227 and Supplements 32 and 33 are also articles concerned with the teaching of Caesar.

1. Second Year Latin: Material and Preparation. Laura Seguine. Classical Weekly, Dec., 1916.
2. Latin in Secondary Schools (Caesar). Dr. Ernst Riess. Classical Weekly, March, 1910.
3. Ariovistus and William II. B. W. Mitchell, Central High School, Philadelphia, Pa. Classical Journal, Feb., 1919.
4. Caesar's Appearance. Professor Monroe E. Deutsch, University of California. Classical Journal, Jan., 1917.
5. The International Law of the Gallic Campaigns. Dr. Max Radin, University of California. Classical Journal, Oct., 1916.
6. Titus Labienus. Frank Frost Abbott, Princeton University. Classical Journal, Oct., 1917.
7. Training Soldiers for the Roman Legion. S. E. Stout, Indiana University. Classical Journal, April, 1921.
8. Caesar as Seen in His Works. Gonzalez Lodge, Teachers College, Columbia University. Classical Weekly, Jan. 29, 1917.
9. Second Year Latin and Some Aspects of the World War. Margaret T. Englar, Western High School, Baltimore, Md. Classical Weekly, Jan. 27, 1919.
10. Caesar Redivivus. A. P. McKinlay, Portland, Ore. Classical Journal, Nov., 1918.
11. The Women of Caesar's Family. Monroe E. Deutsch, University of California. Classical Journal, April, 1918.
12. The Military Tactics of Caesar and of Today. Roland G. Kent. Classical Weekly, Dec., 1914.
13. The Helvetian Campaign: Was Caesar Wise or Wilful? Alvah T. Otis. Classical Journal, March and April, 1914.
14. Julius Caesar in the English Chronicles. Frederick S. Dunn. Classical Journal, Feb., 1919.
15. Aids in Teaching Caesar. Mary E. Harwood, Baltimore, Md. Classical Weekly, Jan. 23, 1909.
16. The Curious Animals of the Hercynian Forest. Walter W. Hyde, University of Pennsylvania. Classical Journal, Jan., 1918.

17. The Orgetorix Episode. Dr. Max Radin, University of California. Classical Journal, Oct., 1920.
18. Where Did Caesar Defeat the Usepites and Tencteri? Arthur T. Walker, University of Kansas. Classical Journal, Nov., 1921.
19. Caesar's Triumphs. Monroe E. Deutsch, University of California. Classical Weekly, Jan. 25, 1926.
20. Caesar's Command in Gaul. Harrison C. Coffin, Union College. Classical Weekly, April 19, 1926.
21. Caesar and the Central Plateau of France. Mark S. W. Jefferson, Brockton, Mass. Classical Weekly, IV, 162-163.
22. The Roman Aristocracy and the Death of Caesar. Frank B. Marsh, University of Texas. Classical Journal, May, 1925.
23. The Sequence of Events after Caesar's Death. W. E. Caldwell. Classical Weekly, Dec. 12, 1914.
24. The Chronology of Caesar's Consulship. Frank B. Marsh, University of Texas. Classical Journal, April, 1927.
25. Caesar's Grammatical Theories and His Own Practice. W. A. Oldfather and Gladys Bloom, University of Illinois. Classical Journal, May, 1927.
26. Professor Petrie's Tysilio—A Suggestion for Teachers of Caesar. O. F. Long, Northwestern University. Classical Journal, Mar., 1924.
27. Woodrow Wilson on the Teaching of Caesar. Classical Journal, Oct., 1925.
28. Professor Sage on the Teaching of Caesar. Charles Knapp, Barnard College. Classical Weekly, May 21, 1923.
29. Some Tense-Sequences in Caesar, de Bello Gallico. Roland G. Kent, University of Pennsylvania. Classical Weekly, VII, 77-78, 88.
30. Caesar: The Art of Command. Lester K. Born. Classical Journal, Nov., 1927.
31. Caesar and the Boy of Today. Fanny Howell. Classical Journal, April, 1929.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES ON CAESAR IN PUBLICATIONS OF SERVICE BUREAU FOR CLASSICAL TEACHERS

1. Characteristics of Caesar as Seen in His Commentaries. Gonzalez Lodge, Teachers College, Columbia University. Item 75, 5c.
2. Some Characteristics of the Gauls: a Study Based upon Caesar's Gallic War. Maude Van Cleave, High School, Kansas City, Kans. Item 176, 5c.

3. Stories About Caesar: Translations from Classical Authors. Supplement V, 10c.
4. Suetonius as a Basis for Visualizing the Man Caesar. Claire T. Mather, Franklin K. Lane High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. Supplement XXXII, 10c.
5. Dramatic Incidents in Caesar and Cicero. Viola Marshall, Adrian, Mich. Supplement XXXIII, 10c.

Special Books on Cicero

Abbott, Frank F. Roman Politics. Longmans, Green and Co. $1.75.

Abbott, Frank F. History and Description of Roman Political Institutions. Ginn and Co. $2.00.

Boissier, Gaston. Cicero and His Friends. (Translated by Adnah D. Jones.) G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

McKinlay, Arthur P. Letters of a Roman Gentleman. Houghton Mifflin Co. $4.00.

Masefield, John. The Tragedy of Pompey the Great. Macmillan Co. $2.00.

Rolfe, John C. Cicero and His Influence. Longmans, Green and Co. $1.75.

Strachan-Davidson, James L. Cicero and the Fall of the Roman Republic. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

Articles on Cicero

The following articles dealing with Cicero are taken from SERVICE BUREAU Item 80. With few exceptions these articles have appeared in THE CLASSICAL JOURNAL or THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY.

1. The Magic of Personality in Cicero's Letters. Helen W. Cole, Wheaton College. Classical Journal, March, 1923.
2. The Human Side of Cicero as Shown in His Letters. Helen W. Cole, Wheaton College. Service Bureau Supplement XXI. 10c.
3. The Human Element. H. M. Kingery, Westerville, Ohio. Classical Journal, Nov., 1920.
4. Political Questions Suggested by Cicero's Orations Against Catiline. B. L. Ullman, University of Chicago. Service Bureau Supplement XXVII. 10c.

5. The Catilinarian Orations; a Milestone in the Progress of Democratic Government. Mildred Dean, Central High School, Washington, D. C. Classical Weekly, Oct. 14, 1920.
6. The Conviction of Lentulus. H. C. Nutting, University of California. Classical Journal, March, 1908.
7. The Conspiracy in Rome in 66-65 B.C. H. C. Nutting, University of California. University of California Publications in Classical Philology, Jan. 12, 1910.
8. Background of the Roman Revolution. L. B. Mitchell, University of New Mexico. Classical Journal, March, 1922.
9. The Profession of Law in Rome. G. A. Harrer, University of North Carolina. Classical Journal, March, 1922.
10. Cicero's Religious Beliefs. W. D. Hooper, University of Georgia. Classical Journal, Nov., 1917.
11. Cicero's Religious Unbelief. Eli E. Burriss, New York University. Classical Weekly, Jan., 1924.
12. Cicero and the Agrarian Proposals of 63 B.C. Evan T. Sage, University of Pittsburgh. Classical Journal, Jan., 1921.
13. Cicero on Peace and War. G. A. Harrer, University of North Carolina. Classical Journal, Oct., 1918.
14. Studies in the Catilinarian Orations. Dr. Julius Sachs, Columbia University. Classical Weekly, May 5, 1920.
15. The Prosecution of Archias. Richard Wellington Husband, Dartmouth College. Classical Journal, Jan., 1914.
16. Cicero and His Critics. M. S. Slaughter, University of Wisconsin. Classical Journal, Dec., 1921.
17. Emergency Government in Rome and Athens. Robert J. Bonner, University of Chicago. Classical Journal, Dec., 1922.
18. Cicero's Conception of Literary Art. Arthur P. McKinlay, University of California, Southern Branch, Los Angeles. Classical Journal, Jan., 1926.
19. Cicero's Attitude to the Conflict of 49 B.C. Eli E. Burriss, New York University. Classical Weekly, Feb. 4, 1924.
20. Cicero and the Religion of His Day. Eli E. Burriss, New York University. Classical Journal, April, 1926.
21. Cicero's Political Sympathies. H. V. Canter, University of Illinois. Classical Journal, Jan., 1912.
22. The Ideal Element in the Politics of Cicero. Margaret Y. Henry, Franklin K. Lane High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. Classical Weekly, Oct. 23, 1922.

23. Cicero and the Great Society. Margaret Y. Henry, Franklin K. Lane High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. Classical Weekly, Dec. 10, 1923.

24. Some Echoes of Cicero in English. John W. Spaeth, Jr., Brown University. Classical Weekly, March 5, 1923.

25. Remarks on the Cicero Answer—Books of the College Entrance Board Examinations. Nelson G. McCrea, Columbia University. Classical Weekly, March 1, 1920.

26. Cicero as a Moral Teacher. H. C. Nutting, University of California. Classical Journal, May, 1927.

27. Caesar, Cicero, and Pompey. Gonzalez Lodge, Teachers College, Columbia University. Service Bureau Supplement XXVIII. 10c.

28. A Trip to Cicero's Home. G. A. Harrer, University of North Carolina. Classical Journal, Nov., 1923.

29. The Senatus Consultum Ultimum. Evan T. Sage, University of Pittsburgh. Classical Weekly, April 26, 1920.

30. The Vocabulary of Cicero's Oration Pro Marcello. Stephen A. Hurlbut. Classical Weekly, Dec. 8, 1919.

31. The Structure of Cicero's Oration Pro Lege Manilia. Charles E. Little, George Peabody College for Teachers. Classical Weekly, Jan. 13, 1912.

32. Interesting Notes on Certain Points in Cicero's First Oration Against Catiline. Harry J. Leon, University of Texas. Service Bureau Supplement XIX. 10c.

33. Notes on the Second Catilinarian Oration. Harry J. Leon, University of Texas. Latin Leaflet, University of Texas Bulletin, Feb. 22, 1926.

34. Marcus Tullius Cicero. Gonzalez Lodge, Teachers College, Columbia University. Service Bureau Supplement XXVIII. 10c.

35. The Prosecution of Catiline's Associates. Richard W. Husband, Dartmouth College. Classical Journal, Oct., 1913.

36. Cicero's Defense of Roscius. Harry J. Leon, University of Texas. Latin Leaflet, University of Texas Bulletin, Nov., 1923.

37. The Date of Cicero's First Oration Against Catiline. Franklin J. Potter, University of Iowa. Classical Journal, Dec., 1925.

38. The Oration for Roscius. Harry J. Leon, University of Texas. Latin Leaflet, University of Texas, Feb., 1924.

39. Criminal Procedure in Cicero's Day. T. B. Steal. Latin Leaflet, University of Texas, Feb., 1924.

40. The Constitutional Argument in the Fourth Catilinarian Oration. Frank F. Abbott, University of Chicago. Classical Journal, Jan., 1907.

41. As to Cicero's Nodding. Bernard M. Allen, Roxbury School, Cheshire, Conn. Classical Weekly, Jan. 10, 1921.

42. The Consular Speeches of Cicero. Catharine Saunders, Vassar College. Classical Weekly, March 19, 1917.

43. Cicero and American Lawyers. Mary B. Peaks. Classical Journal, May, 1927.

44. Cicero and Others in "Things Old and New." Lane Cooper, Cornell University. Classical Weekly, Nov. 29, 1920.

45. American Politics and the Teaching of Cicero. B. L. Ullman, University of Chicago. Classical Weekly, Oct. 18, 1913.

46. The Impeachments of Verres and Hastings: Cicero and Burke. H. V. Canter, University of Illinois. Classical Journal, Feb., 1914.

47. The Teaching of Cicero. Grant Showerman, University of Wisconsin. Classical Journal, May, 1908.

48. A Visit to Cicero's Tusculanum. Mabel V. Root, Catskill, N. Y. Classical Journal, Oct., 1920.

49. Cicero's Birthplace. Harry J. Leon, University of Texas. Classical Journal, Feb., 1924.

50. Ciceronian Afterthoughts. Evan T. Sage, University of Pittsburgh. Classical Journal, Feb., 1922.

51. A Simple Account of Legal Procedure in a Roman Court. Max Radin, University of California. Service Bureau Item 82. 5c.

52. Election Laws in Republican Rome. Richard W. Husband, Dartmouth College. Classical Journal, June, 1916.

53. The Comprehension of Cicero's Orations. E. L. White, Baltimore, Md. Classical Weekly, Nov. 16, 1907.

54. The Prosecution of Murena. Richard W. Husband, Dartmouth College. Classical Journal, Nov., 1916.

55. Cicero's Literary Style as a Basis for the Study of English Expression. Rev. Francis P. Donnelly, S. J., St. Andrews-on-Hudson, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Service Bureau Supplement XIII. 10c.

56. Social Problems in Cicero's Times. Ernst Riess, Hunter College, New York City. Service Bureau Item 159. 5c.

57. The Ethical Content of Two of Cicero's Orations. Margaret Y. Henry, Franklin K. Lane High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. Service Bureau Item 81. 5c.

58. A Meeting of the Senate. Max Radin, University of California. Service Bureau Item 109. 10c.
59. Historical Background of Cicero's Oration for the Manilian Law. Mason D. Gray. Service Bureau Item 116. 10c.
60. Devices for Teaching Special Parts of Cicero's Orations. M. Corinne Rosebrook, Emma Willard School, Troy, N. Y. Service Bureau Item 147. 5c.
61. A Broader Outlook for Students in Cicero. Emma Younglove, Ventura, Calif. Classical Journal, June, 1906.
62. Cicero as a Wit. F. W. Kelsey, University of Michigan. Classical Journal, Nov., 1907.
63. Cicero as a Stylist; an Appreciation. Grant Showerman, University of Wisconsin. Classical Journal, Feb., 1913.
64. Cicero's Hexameter. J. C. Rolfe, University of Pennsylvania. Classical Journal, June, 1918.
65. Cicero's Jokes on the Consulship of Caninius Rebilus. F. W. Kelsey, University of Michigan. Classical Journal, Jan., 1909.
66. Literary References in Cicero's Orations. Max Radin, University of California. Classical Journal, Feb., 1911.
67. On the Teaching of Cicero's Orations. H. C. Nutting, University of California. Classical Journal, Jan., 1917.
68. Recent Cicero Literature. B. L. D'Ooge, Michigan State Normal College. Classical Journal, April, 1907.
69. The Lex Papia Again. Max Radin, University of California. Classical Journal, March, 1915.
70. Variations in Cicero Work. Ethel Wilkinson, Lake View High School, Chicago. Classical Journal, April, 1909.
71. Was Cicero Successful in the Art Oratorical? J. E. Granrud, University of Minnesota. Classical Journal, March, 1913.
72. Dramatic Incidents in Caesar and Cicero. Viola Marshall, Adrian, Mich. Service Bureau Supplement XXXIII. 10c.
73. On the Legality of the Trial and Condemnation of the Catilinarian Conspirators. George W. Botsford, Columbia University. Classical Weekly, March 1, 1913.
74. Cicero and the Younger Pliny. H. C. Nutting, University of California. Classical Journal, March, 1926.
75. Cicero: a Sketch. W. A. Oldfather, University of Illinois. Classical Journal, March, 1928.
76. An Ancient Debate on Capital Punishment. William M. Green, University of California. Classical Journal, Jan., 1929.
77. Cicero and His House on the Palatine. W. B. McDaniel, 2d, New York University. Classical Journal, June, 1928.

Fiction

Novels and Stories with a Classical Background

Allinson, Anne C. E. Children of the Way. Harcourt, Brace and Co. $1.50.

Anderson, Paul. With the Eagles. D. Appleton and Co. (For Caesar pupils.) $1.75.

Bulwer-Lytton, Sir Edward. The Last Days of Pompeii. E. P. Dutton and Co. 80c.

Church, A. J. Lucius: The Adventures of a Roman Boy. Dodd, Mead and Co. $2.00.

Cowles, Mrs. J. D. Our Little Roman Cousin of Long Ago. L. C. Page and Co. $1.00.

Crew, Helen C. The Trojan Boy. Century Co. $1.75.

Crew, Helen C. The Lost King. Century Co. $1.75.

Davis, W. S. A Friend of Caesar. Macmillan Co. $2.50.

Davis, W. S. A Victor of Salamis. Macmillan Co. $2.00.

Kipling, Rudyard. Puck of Pook's Hill. Doubleday, Doran and Co. $1.90.

On the Great Wall
The Centurion of the Thirtieth
The Winged Hat

Lamprey, Louise. Children of Ancient Rome. Little, Brown and Co. $1.75.

Lovell, Isabel. Stories in Stone from the Roman Forum. Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Macaulay, Thomas B. Lays of Ancient Rome. Kings' Treasuries of Literature. E. P. Dutton and Co. 45c.

Mitchison, Naomi. The Conquered. Harcourt, Brace and Co. $2.00.

Snedeker, Caroline D. The Spartan. Doubleday, Doran and Co. $1.75.

Snedeker, Caroline D. Theras and His Town. Doubleday, Doran and Co. $1.75.

Snedeker, Caroline D. The Perilous Seat. Doubleday, Doran and Co. $1.75.

Wallace, Lew. Ben Hur. Harper and Brothers. $3.50.

Wells, R. F. With Caesar's Legions. Lothrop, Lee and Shepard Co. $1.50.

Wells, R. F. On Land and Sea with Caesar. Lothrop, Lee and Shepard Co. $1.50.

White, Edward L. Andivius Hedulio. E. P. Dutton and Co. $2.00.

White, Edward L. The Unwilling Vestal. E. P. Dutton and Co. $2.00.

Whitehead, A. C. The Standard Bearer. American Book Co. 72c.

Whyte-Melville, G. J. The Gladiators. E. P. Dutton and Co. 80c.

Grammars

Bennett, Charles E. New Latin Grammar. Allyn and Bacon. $1.40.

Burton, Harry E. A Latin Grammar. Silver, Burdett and Co. $1.52.

D'Ooge, Benjamin L. Concise Latin Grammar. Ginn and Co. $1.48.

Elmer, Herbert C. Latin Grammar. Macmillan Co. $1.48.

Gildersleeve and Lodge. Latin Grammar. D. C. Heath and Co. $1.60.

Greenough, Kittredge, Howard, and D'Ooge. New Latin Grammar. Ginn and Co. $1.60.

History

Baikie, Rev. James. The Sea Kings of Crete; and the Prehistoric Civilization of Greece. Macmillan Co. $4.25.

Botsford, G. W. and J. B. A Brief History of the World. Macmillan Co. $2.00.

Breasted, James H. Ancient Times: A History of the Early World. Ginn and Co. $2.00.

Breasted, James H. The Conquest of Civilization. Harper and Brothers. $5.00. (A revision of Ancient Times.)

Clarke, M. The Story of Caesar. American Book Co. 60c.

Davis, W. S. An Outline History of the Roman Empire. Macmillan Co. $1.25.

Farjeon, Eleanor. Mighty Men from Achilles to William the Conqueror. D. Appleton and Co. 96c.

Frank, Tenney. A History of Rome. Henry Holt and Co. $3.50.

Guerber, H. A. The Story of the Romans. American Book Co. 72c.

Haaren and Poland. Famous Men of Rome. American Book Co. 72c.

Hamilton, M. A. A Junior History of Rome. Oxford University Press. $1.50.

Harding, Caroline H. and Samuel B. The City of Seven Hills. Scott, Foresman and Co. 88c.

Macgregor, Mary. The Story of Rome. Frederick A. Stokes Co. $4.00.

Macgregor, Mary. The Story of Greece Told to Boys and Girls. Frederick A. Stokes Co. $5.00.

Plutarch. Lives of Noble Greeks and Romans. (Dryden's Translation.) E. P. Dutton and Co. Vols. I-III. 80c each.

Rostovtzeff, M. A History of the Ancient World. Vol. II, Rome. Oxford University Press. $5.00.

Showerman, Grant. Eternal Rome. Yale University Press. $4.00.

Tappan, Eva March. The Story of the Roman People. Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.32.

Van Loon, Hendrik W. Story of Mankind. School edition, pp. 105-130. Macmillan Co. $2.20.

Westermann, William L. The Story of the Ancient Nations. D. Appleton and Co. $2.50.

Wolfson, A. M. Ancient Civilization. American Book Co. $1.00.

Language and Vocabulary

Anderson, J. M. A Study of English Words. American Book Co. 72c.

Bryant, Lorinda M. The Children's Book of European Landmarks. Century Co. $2.50.

College Entrance Examination Board, 431 West 117th St. A Latin Word List. 25c.

Conway, R. S. The Making of Latin. Macmillan Co. $1.60.

Fowler and Fowler. Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English. Oxford University Press. $3.25.

Gray, M. D. Pupil's Companion to High School Latin. O. L. Angevine, Rochester, N. Y. Parts II-III, 70c.

Greenough and Kittredge. Words and Their Ways in English Speech. Macmillan Co. $2.10.

Grenier, Albert. The Roman Spirit. Alfred A. Knopf. (Excellent for history of literature.) $6.00.

Grinstead, Wren J. Sources of the English Vocabulary. Service Bureau Latin Notes, Vol. IV, No. 3.

Hurlbut and Allen. A Latin Vocabulary for First and Second Years. For Third and Fourth Years. American Book Co. 40c each.

Jenks, P. R. Manual of Latin Word Formation. D. C. Heath and Co. 68c.

Kent, Roland G. Language and Philology. Longmans, Green and Co. $1.75.

Lodge, Gonzalez. The Vocabulary of High School Latin. Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University. $2.00.

McKnight, G. H. English Words and Their Background. D. Appleton and Co. $2.50.

Scott and Carr. The Development of Language. Scott, Foresman and Co. $1.20.

Skeat. Concise Etymological Dictionary. American Book Co. $2.00.

Trench, R. C. The Study of Words. Everyman's Library. E. P. Dutton and Co. 80c.

12,000 English Words Derived from Latin. Syntactic Book Co., The English-Latin Dept., 2088 Lunt Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Weekley, Ernest. The Romance of Words. E. P. Dutton and Co. $2.00.

Weekley, Ernest. Words Ancient and Modern. E. P. Dutton and Co. $1.75.

Weekley, Ernest. A Concise Etymological Dictionary of Modern English. E. P. Dutton and Co. $3.00.

Life of the Romans

For Pupils—General

Davis, W. S. A Day in Old Rome. Allyn and Bacon. $1.80.

Hall, Jennie. Buried Cities. (First half.) Macmillan Co. $2.00.

Harding, Caroline H. and Samuel B. The City of the Seven Hills. Scott, Foresman and Co. 88c.

Johnston, H. W. The Private Life of the Romans. Scott, Foresman and Co. $2.00.

Mills, Dorothy. The Book of the Ancient Romans. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

Preston and Dodge. Private Life of the Romans. Benj. H. Sanborn and Co. $1.50.

Shumway, E. S. A Day in Ancient Rome. D. C. Heath and Co. 88c.

Service Bureau for Classical Teachers. Features of Greek and Roman Life. Brief articles from the Los Angeles High School Paper called "Nuntius." Supplement XXXV. 10c.

For Teachers—General

Abbott, F. F. The Common People of Ancient Rome. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.00.

Bailey, Cyril. The Legacy of Rome. Oxford University Press. $3.00.

Church, A. J. Roman Life in the Days of Cicero. Macmillan Co. $2.00.

Fowler, W. Warde. The Social Life of Rome in the Age of Cicero. Macmillan Co. $3.00.

Friedlander, Ludwig. Roman Life and Manners Under the Early Empire. Vol. I-IV. E. P. Dutton and Co. $2.80 each.

McDaniel, W. B. Roman Private Life and Its Survivals. Longmans, Green and Co. $1.75.

Sabin, F. E. Classical Associations of Places in Italy. Summary, pp. 527-28. Published by Author, Teachers College, Columbia University. $4.00.

Wilkins, A. S. Roman Education. Macmillan Co. $1.60.

Wilson, Lillian. The Roman Toga. Johns Hopkins Press. $5.00.

Service Bureau for Classical Teachers.

Passages in Historical Novels Which Are Descriptive of Certain Features of Roman Life. Supplement XVI. 10c.

Guide to the Study of Roman Private Life: a Bibliography. Bulletin III. 25c.

How the Romans Dressed. Lillian Wilson. Item 171. 15c.

How to Make a Roman Toga. Latin Notes, Vol. II, No. 7. Taken from The Roman Toga, by Lillian Wilson, Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md. Item 119. 5c.

Costumes for Classical Plays. Viola I. Schmid. Bulletin X. 20c.

The Roman House. Helen Tanzer. Item 172. 15c.

Roman Baths. M. Julia Bentley. Item 202. 15c.

Topics Dealing with Roman Private Life

The following list of page references for topics dealing with Roman private life is not designed to be exhaustive. Its purpose is rather to assist the Latin teacher in starting a collection of filing cards for the convenience of herself and her pupils. The list was compiled by Ida B. Hull, Sheridan, Wyoming, and appeared in Service Bureau Latin Notes, Vol. II, No. 8, May, 1925. A summary of the titles and authors is given on page 24.

Actors

Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; p. 506, sec. 790; 519, sec. 806-807.
Fowler's Social Life at Rome; pp. 313-315 (Roscius).
Jones' Companion to Roman History; pp. 372-373.
Petersson's Cicero; p. 76 (Roscius).

Agriculture

Jones' Companion to Roman History; pp. 304-315.
Preston and Dodge's Private Life of the Romans; pp. 105-134.
Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; pp. 212-217.
Frank's History of Rome; pp. 171, 176-177.
Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; Chap. XI.

Amphitheatres

Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; sec. 351-358.
Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; p. 547, sec. 834.
Wilkins' Roman Antiquities; Chap. V, pp. 93-101.

AMUSEMENTS—See also these topics: GLADIATORS, THEATRES, THE DRAMA, DANCING, CIRCUS, AMPHITHEATRES, BALL GAMES.
Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; Chap. 9.
Jones' Companion to Roman History; Chap. VII.
McDaniel's Roman Private Life and Its Survivals; Chap. IX, pp. 141-146.
Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; pp. 501 ff.
Preston and Dodge's Private Life of the Romans; pp. 155-157.
Fowler's Social Life at Rome; Chap. X.

APPEARANCE—HOW THE ROMANS LOOKED
Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; numerous illustrations of marble portrait busts and reliefs; pp. 553-569.
Hill's Illustrations of School Classics; especially pp. 225, 232, 234, 239, 248, 261-265 (mosaic of Vergil).
Dodge's Great Captains; Vol. II, pp. 731-733 (personal appearance of Caesar).

ATHLETICS
Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; sec. 316-317.
Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; p. 511, sec. 798.
Wilkins' Roman Antiquities; Chap. V, sec. 8-11.

BAKERS AND MILLERS
Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; p. 411, sec. 628.
Fowler's Social Life at Rome; p. 48.
Preston and Dodge's Private Life of the Romans; p. 45, note.

BALL GAMES
Preston and Dodge's Private Life of the Romans; pp. 155-156.
Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; sec. 316-317.

BANKS AND BANKERS
Fowler's Social Life at Rome; Chap. III, pp. 80-84.
Frank's History of Rome; pp. 391-394.

BARBERS
Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; sec. 254.
Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; p. 413, sec. 631.

BATHS
Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; pp. 545-547, sec. 833.
Preston and Dodge's Private Life of the Romans; pp. 48-50.
Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; Chap. IX, sec. 372-378.
Jones' Companion to Roman History; pp. 115-124.
McDaniel's Roman Private Life and Its Survivals; pp. 136-140.

BOOKS AND LIBRARIES
Preston and Dodge's Private Life of the Romans; pp. 36-37.
Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; Chap. X, sec. 393-402.
Gow's Companion to School Classics; pp. 17-25.
Jones' Companion to Roman History; pp. 334-337.

The Calendar

Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; pp. 91-100, sec. 100-122.
Caesar's reform of calendar, sec. 119-121; method of determining dates, pp. 101, sec. 125.
Frank's History of Rome; p. 304.

Careers Open to the Nobles

Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; Chap. XI.
Rolfe's Cicero and His Influence; pp. 30-31 (preparation for professional life).
Frank's History of Rome; p. 108 (trade forbidden).

Children

Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; Chap. IV.
McDaniel's Roman Private Life and Its Survivals; pp. 60-70.
Preston and Dodge's Private Life of the Romans; pp. 57-66.
Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; p. 227, sec. 272.

The Circus—Chariot Races

Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; p. 508, sec. 794.
Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; sec. 328-329.
McDaniel's Roman Private Life and Its Survivals; pp. 153-158.
Jones' Companion to Roman History; pp. 134-138, 354-360.
Wilkins' Roman Antiquities; Chap. V, sec. 9-11.

Clients

Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; Chap. V.
Preston and Dodge's Private Life of the Romans; pp. 74-76.
Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; pp. 246-247, sec. 306-307.
Fowler's Social Life at Rome; Chap. VIII, p. 245.

Clocks

Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; p. 201, sec. 245.
Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; sec. 232.
Preston and Dodge's Private Life of the Romans; p. 44.
Fowler's Social Life at Rome; pp. 263-264.

Clothing Manufacturers and Dealers

Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; p. 412, sec. 629.
Frank's History of Rome; pp. 380-382, 384-387 (factory vs. artisan shop).
Fowler's Social Life at Rome; pp. 51-53.

Collegia—Guilds, Clubs, Societies

Frank's History of Rome; pp. 279, 304-305, 390-391.
Fowler's Social Life at Rome; pp. 45-47.
Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; sec. 430.
Abbott's The Common People of Ancient Rome; pp. 205 ff.

THE COMMON PEOPLE—HOW THEY LIVED

Abbott's Common People of Ancient Rome; (passim).
Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; Chap. XI.
Fowler's Social Life at Rome; Chap. II.
Seignobos' History of Rome; Chap. XI, pp. 147-153.

CORRESPONDENCE

Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; p. 431, sec. 665.
Preston and Dodge's Private Life of the Romans; pp. 39-40, 137.
Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; sec. 389-392.
Petersson's Cicero; pp. 6-9 (correspondence then and now).
Johnston and Kingery's Cicero; pp. 333-336.

COUNTRY LIFE—(Including VILLAS)

Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; pp. 211-212.
McDaniel's Roman Private Life and Its Survivals; pp. 174-178.
Jones' Companion to Roman History; pp. 170-184.
Church's Roman Life in the Days of Cicero, pp. 115-116.

DAILY LIFE OF THE ROMANS—ROUTINE OF THE DAY

Preston and Dodge's Private Life of the Romans; pp. 43-56.
Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; sec. 415-416.
Fowler's Social Life at Rome; Chap. IX.
Frank's History of Rome; p. 323.
McDaniel's Roman Private Life and Its Survivals; Chap. VIII.

DANCING

Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; p. 229.
Johnston and Kingery's Cicero; p. 123, note on line 25.
Seignobos' History of Rome; Chap. XI, p. 153.

DEBTS AND DEBTORS IN ROME

Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; pp. 321-322, sec. 453-454.
D'Ooge's Cicero; p. 257, note on line 16; p. 260, note on line 11 (1924 edition).
Johnston and Kingery's Cicero; p. 87, note on line 15; p. 122, note on lines 3-5; p. 400, note on line 6.
Kelsey's Cicero; p. 322, note on line 17.
Fowler's Social Life at Rome; pp. 85-90.

DIVORCE

Bailey's The Legacy of Rome; p. 224.
Preston and Dodge's Private Life of the Romans; pp. 16-17.
Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; sec. 72, 93.
Frank's History of Rome; pp. 168-169, 321.
Fowler's Social Life at Rome; p. 147.

DOCTORS

Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; pp. 715-727, sec. 1073-1089.
Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; sec. 412.

DRESS

Preston and Dodge's Private Life of the Romans; pp. 88-104.
Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; Chap. VII.
McDaniel's Roman Private Life and Its Survivals; pp. 81-93.
Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; Men's Clothing, pp. 190-195, sec. 237-239. The toga (diagram), sec. 238; other garments, sec. 239; head dress, sec. 241; shoes, sec, 243. Women's clothing, p. 195, sec. 240; head dress, p. 197, sec. 242; ornaments, p. 199; jewelry, sec. 244, pp. 581-589.
Seignobos' History of Rome; Chap. XI, p. 145.
Wilkins' Roman Antiquities; Chap. IV, sec. 17-22.

EDUCATION

Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; Chap. IV.
Church's Roman Life in the Days of Cicero; pp. 3-42.
Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; pp. 226-236.
McDaniel's Roman Private Life and Its Survivals; pp. 70-76.
Preston and Dodge's Private Life of the Romans; pp. 58-66.
Fowler's Social Life at Rome; Chap. VI (education of the upper classes).
Frank's History of Rome; pp. 314-315.
Petersson's Cicero; pp. 348, 414, 421 (vocational vs. liberal education).
Bailey's The Legacy of Rome; pp. 215 ff.

THE FAMILY

Bailey's The Legacy of Rome; p. 211 ff. (Cicero's tribute to the home, p. 213).
Preston and Dodge's Private Life of the Romans; Chap. I, especially pp. 1-3.
Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; Chap. I.
McDaniel's Roman Private Life and Its Survivals; pp. 23-26.
Frank's History of Rome; pp. 53-56, 169, 319.

FESTIVALS—(See also SATURNALIA)

Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; sec. 25, 91, 127, 296, 319, 438.
Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; pp. 502-506, sec. 779-787.

FOOD AND MEALS (Including Dinner Parties and Banquets)

Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; pp. 205-207, sec. 248-249.
Preston and Dodge's Private Life of the Romans; pp. 46-47, 50-56.
Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; sec. 315.
McDaniel's Roman Private Life and Its Survivals; Chap. IX, pp. 120-136.
Fowler's Social Life at Rome; pp. 270, 273-284.

FUNERALS AND BURIAL CUSTOMS

Preston and Dodge's Private Life of the Romans; pp. 17-26.
Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; p. 179, sec. 227.

Frank's History of Rome; pp. 191-192 (quoting Polybius).
McDaniel's Roman Private Life and Its Survivals; Chap. XIII.
Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; Chap. XII, pp. 312-331.
Jones' Companion to Roman History; pp. 184-194; 276-278.

FURNITURE
Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; pp. 224-226, sec. 269.
Preston and Dodge's Private Life of the Romans; pp. 39-42.
McDaniel's Roman Private Life and Its Survivals; Chap. II.
Wilkins' Roman Antiquities; Chap. II, sec. 5.

GAMES OF CHANCE AND GAMBLING
Preston and Dodge's Private Life of the Romans; pp. 156-157.
Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; sec. 319.

GARDENS
McDaniel's Roman Private Life and Its Survivals; pp. 176-177.

GLADIATORS AND GLADIATORIAL COMBATS
Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; p. 508, sec. 795.
Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; sec. 344-346.
Seignobos' History of Rome; pp. 354-355.
McDaniel's Roman Private Life and Its Survivals; pp. 158-167.
Jones' Companion to Roman History; pp. 360-367.

HOLIDAYS—(See also FESTIVALS)
Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; p. 501, sec. 778; p. 100, sec. 121 and 101, sec. 124.
Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; sec. 75, 122, 322, 416.
Preston and Dodge's Private Life of the Romans; p. 43.
Fowler's Social Life at Rome; Chap. X.

HOSPITALITY
Preston and Dodge's Private Life of the Romans; pp. 72-73.
Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; Chap. V.
D'Ooge's Cicero; pp. 306-307, note on line 26.

HOTELS
Preston and Dodge's Private Life of the Romans; pp. 138-141.
Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; p. 432, sec. 667.
Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; sec. 388.
McDaniel's Roman Private Life and Its Survivals; pp. 168-169.

THE ROMAN HOUSE
Preston and Dodge's Private Life of the Romans; pp. 28-36.
Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; pp. 217-224.
Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; Chap. VI.
McDaniel's Roman Private Life and Its Survivals; pp. 5-13.
Frank's History of Rome; pp. 166-167.
Jones' Companion to Roman History; pp. 159-166.
Fowler's Social Life at Rome; Chap. VIII.
Church's Roman Life in the Days of Cicero; p. 121.

Sources of Private Income

Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; Chap. XI.
D'Ooge's Cicero; notes for pages 10-11 of the text (1924 edition).

The Language of the Common People

Abbott's The Common People of Ancient Rome; see chapter on "Language."

Lawyers

Rolfe's Cicero and His Influence; pp. 30-31.
Petersson's Cicero; p. 103 (Cicero's manner of pleading); pp. 121-122 (standards of lawyers).

The Literary Man

Fowler's Social Life at Rome; pp. 109-114.

Letters and Mail Service—(See Correspondence also)

Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; sec. 389.
Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; p. 431, sec. 665.

Markets

Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; p. 410, sec. 625; p. 412, sec. 628.

Marriage

Bailey's The Legacy of Rome; p. 222.
Preston and Dodge's Private Life of the Romans; pp. 8-15.
Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; pp. 176-179, sec. 226.
Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; Chap. III; sec. 80, 85, 86, 89.
McDaniel's Roman Private Life and Its Survivals; pp. 41-49.
Fowler's Social Life at Rome; Chap. V.
Friedlander's Roman Life and Manners; Vol. I, p. 228 ff.
Jones' Companion to Roman History; pp. 274-276.

Measures and Weights

Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; pp. 436-441.
Preston and Dodge's Private Life of the Romans; Appendix, pp. 159-162.
Gow's Companion to School Classics; pp. 153-158.

Money

Preston and Dodge's Private Life of the Romans; Appendix, pp. 161-162 (tables of money).
Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; pp. 441-457, sec. 685-705.
Frank's History of Rome; pp. 76-78.
Jones' Companion to Roman History; pp. 338-349.

Music

Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; p. 511, sec. 798, 799 (musical contest); p. 236, sec. 292 (musical instruments).

NAMES

Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; pp. 174-5, sec. 222-224.
Preston and Dodge's Private Life of the Romans; pp. 3-8.
Frank's History of Rome; p. 55.
Johnston's Private Life of the Romans, Chap. II.

NEWSPAPERS

Frank's History of Rome; pp. 170-171.
Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; sec. 413.
Abbott's Common People of Ancient Rome; pp. 212-213.

THE NOMENCLATOR

Preston and Dodge's Private Life of the Romans; p. 46.
Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; sec. 151, 415.
Rolfe's Cicero and His Influence; p. 39.
Petersson's Cicero; p. 193-194.

PAINTING AND SCULPTURE

Frank's History of Rome; p. 329.
Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; pp. 589-598, sec. 873-892 (painting); pp. 556-577, sec. 835-849 (sculpture, many illustrations).

PATRONS AT ROME

Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; p. 305, sec. 416; p. 307, sec. 420; p. 374, sec. 554.
Preston and Dodge's Private Life of the Romans; pp. 74-76.

PRICES AT ROME

Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; sec. 373, 401, 222, 388, 140, 227, 298.
Abbott's Common People of Ancient Rome; pp. 145-178.

PRISON—(MAMERTINE)

Johnston and Kingery's Cicero; p. 123, note on line 16; and pp. 424-425, Sallust, Chap. 55, note on line 5.
Kelsey's Cicero; p. 266 (quotation from Sallust).
D'Ooge's Cicero; Introduction, pp. lxxxiii (1924 edition).

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP IN HOME

McDaniel's Roman Private Life and Its Survivals; Chap. VII.

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP

Jones' Companion to Roman History; pp. 269-274.

THE SALUTATIO

Preston and Dodge's Private Life of the Romans; p. 46.
Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; sec. 182.
Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; p. 202, sec. 246.
Fowler's Social Life at Rome; pp. 269-270.

The Saturnalia

Fowler's Roman Festivals; pp. 268-273.
Johnston and Kingery's Cicero (Ten Orations); p. 136, note on Cat. III, 4, 22.
Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; p. 364, sec. 540.
Fowler's Social Life at Rome; p. 290.

Schools and School Buildings—(See also Education)

Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; pp. 230 ff.

Seals

Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; p. 584, sec. 864.
Johnston and Kingery's Cicero; p. 335, sec. 16.

Ships

Frank's History of Rome; p. 99.
D'Ooge's Cicero; p. 195, note on line 4 (1924 edition).
Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; pp. 493-495, sec. 762-765; p. 510, sec. 797.

Shops and Shopkeepers

McDaniel's Roman Private Life and Its Survivals; p. 181.
Frank's History of Rome; p. 376 (shops of Pompeii).
Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; p. 411, sec. 627.
Fowler's Social Life at Rome; p. 51.
Frank's History of Rome; p. 376.

Slaves

Friedlander's Roman Life and Manners; Vol. II, p. 218 ff.
Fowler's Social Life at Rome; Chap. VII.
Preston and Dodge's Private Life of the Romans; pp. 66-72.
Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; Chap. V.
Frank's History of Rome; p. 387.
McDaniel's Roman Private Life and Its Survivals; pp. 26-40.
Wilkins' Roman Antiquities; Chap. IV, sec. 12-15.

Social Life

McDaniel's Roman Private Life and Its Survivals; Chap. IX.

The Stipendium

Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; p. 347, sec. 509; p. 483, sec. 743.

Streets

Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; sec. 233, 382, 387.
Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; p. 207, sec. 251 (streets of Rome).
McDaniel's Roman Private Life and Its Survivals; Chap. XII (street life).
Fowler's Social Life at Rome; p. 267 (streets unlighted).

THEATRES—(See AMUSEMENTS)

Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; pp. 513-521, sec. 800-807 (including illustrations); p. 507, sec. 792 (performances in the theatre).
Jones' Companion to Roman History; pp. 124-128; 370-377.
Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; sec. 325-327; sec. 323-324 (dramatic performances).
McDaniel's Roman Private Life and Its Survivals; pp. 147-153.

TIME—(DIVISION OF)

Preston and Dodge's Private Life of the Romans; pp. 43-45, 163, 164.
Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; pp. 200-202, sec. 245 (including table of summer and winter hours).
Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; pp. 310-317, sec. 417-418

TRADE UNIONS AT ROME—(See under COLLEGIA)

TRAVELLING

Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; pp. 208-209, 433.
Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; sec. 382 f.
Preston and Dodge's Private Life of the Romans; pp. 135-154.
McDaniel's Roman Private Life and Its Survivals; Chap. XI.
Friedlander's Roman Life and Manners; Vol. I, pp. 268 ff.

VEHICLES

Preston and Dodge's Private Life of the Romans; pp. 143-144.
Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; pp. 209-210.

VIGILIAE

Preston and Dodge's Private Life of the Romans; p. 44.
Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; p. 201, sec. 245.

WILLS AND INHERITANCES

Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; p. 311, sec. 429-440.
Preston and Dodge's Private Life of the Romans; p. 65.

WOMEN

Bailey's The Legacy of Rome; pp. 220-227, 231 ff.
Preston and Dodge's Private Life of the Romans; pp. 15-16.
Sandys' Companion to Latin Studies; under Republic, pp. 184 ff., sec. 229-230; under Empire, pp. 186 ff., sec. 231-236; p. 188, sec. 233 (political influence of women).
Frank's History of Rome; pp. 169, 322-323.
Johnston's Private Life of the Romans; Chap. III.
Fowler's Social Life at Rome; pp. 143-147.
Friedlander's Roman Life and Manners; Vol. I, pp. 228 ff.

A Summary of Titles and Authors for Topics on pp. 14-23

Abbott, Frank Frost. The Common People of Ancient Rome. Chas. Scribner's Sons. $2.00.

Bailey, Cyril (editor). The Legacy of Rome. Oxford University Press. $3.00.

Church, Alfred. Roman Life in the Days of Cicero. Macmillan Co. $2.00.

Davis, W. S. Influence of Wealth in Imperial Rome. Macmillan Co. (Out of print.)

Dodge, T. A. Great Captains. Houghton Mifflin Co. $3.00.

D'Ooge, Benjamin L. Cicero. Benj. H. Sanborn and Co. $1.84.

Fowler, W. Warde. Roman Festivals. Macmillan Co. $2.50.

Fowler, W. Warde. Social Life at Rome. Macmillan Co. $3.00.

Frank, Tenney. History of Rome. Henry Holt and Co. $4.50. Student Edition, $3.50.

Friedlander, Ludwig. Roman Life and Manners. E. P. Dutton and Co. Vols. I-IV. $2.80 each.

Gow, James. Companion to School Classics. Macmillan Co. $2.50.

Guhl, E., and Koner, W. Life of the Greeks and Romans. D. Appleton and Co. (Out of print.)

Hill, G. F. Illustrations of School Classics. Macmillan Co. $2.50.

Johnston, Harold Whetstone, and Kingery, Hugh Macmaster. Cicero. Scott, Foresman and Co. $1.60.

Johnston, H. W. Private Life of the Romans. Scott, Foresman and Co. $2.00.

Jones, J. S. Companion to Roman History. Oxford University Press. $5.85.

Kelsey, Francis W. Cicero. Allyn and Bacon. $1.60.

McDaniel, Walton Brooks. Roman Private Life and Its Survivals. Longmans, Green and Co. $1.75.

Petersson, Torsten. Cicero. University of California Press. Out of print.

Preston, H. W., and Dodge, Louise. Private Life of the Romans. Benj. H. Sanborn and Co. $1.50.

Rolfe, John. Cicero and His Influence. Longmans, Green and Co. $1.75.

Sandys, J. E. Companion to Latin Studies. Macmillan Co. $9.25.

Seignobos, Charles. History of the Roman People. Henry Holt and Co. $1.25.

Wilkins, A. S. Roman Antiquities. American Book Co. 56c.

Literature

Auslander, Joseph and Hill, Frank Ernest. The Winged Horse. Chapters 3 to 7. Doubleday, Doran and Co. $1.50.

Dimsdale, M. S. A History of Latin Literature. D. Appleton and Co. $2.50.

Duff, J. Wight. A Literary History of Rome, from the Origins to the Close of the Golden Age. Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.50.

Fowler, W. W. Roman Essays and Interpretations. Oxford University Press, American Branch. $4.20.

Pym, Dora. Readings from the Literature of Ancient Rome. Harcourt, Brace and Co. $1.60.

Collateral Reading in English for Latin Pupils in the First Year

(Prepared by Mason D. Gray in collaboration with the Service Bureau for Classical Teachers. Service Bureau Item 278.)

Collateral reading of pupils taking Latin should deal in general with four topics: Stories and legends of the early period of Rome. Daily and private life of the Romans. Greek and Roman mythology. Roman history in general.

It is expected that every pupil will read at least one book from each group. Some will read much more. As soon as a book has been read, the title, together with the pupil's name, should be recorded on the Collateral Reading Report posted in the Latin classroom. (See Service Bureau Item 205.)

Stories of Ancient Rome

Guerber, H. A. The Story of the Romans. American Book Co. 72c.

Haaren, J. H., and Poland, A. P. Famous Men of Rome. American Book Co. 72c.

Harding, C. H. and S. B. The City of the Seven Hills. Scott, Foresman and Co. 88c.

Macaulay, Thomas. The Lays of Ancient Rome (certain poems). Houghton Mifflin Co. 28c; linen, 44c.

Morris, Charles. Historical Tales (Roman). J. B. Lippincott Co. Illustrated. 15 volumes. $45.00.

Tappan, E. M. The Story of the Roman People. Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.75. School Edition, illustrated, $1.32.

Roman Private Life

Bulwer-Lytton, Sir Edward. Last Days of Pompeii. E. P. Dutton and Co. 80c.

Davis, W. S. A Day in Old Rome. Allyn and Bacon. $1.80.

Davis, W. S. A Friend of Caesar. Macmillan Co. $2.50.

Hall, Jennie. Buried Cities (first half). Macmillan Co. Illustrated. $2.00.

Johnston, H. W. Private Life of the Romans. (Certain chapters.) Scott, Foresman and Co. $2.00.

Service Bureau for Classical Teachers. Three pamphlets, 15c each for single copies:

How the Romans Dressed, by Lillian Wilson
The Roman House, by Helen Tanzer
Roman Baths, by Julia Bentley

Greek and Roman Mythology (certain stories)*

Baker, Emilie Kip. Stories of Old Greece and Rome. Macmillan Co. Illustrated. $1.75.

Baldwin, James. A Story of the Golden Age. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.00.

Bulfinch, Thomas. The Age of Fable. Thomas Y. Crowell Co. $1.75.

Colum, Padraic. The Golden Fleece and the Heroes Who Lived Before Achilles. Macmillan Co. $2.25.

Guerber, H. A. Myths of Greece and Rome. American Book Co. $2.00.

* For an elaborate list of classical mythologies suitable for young people, see Service Bureau Item 83.

Hawthorne, Nathaniel. Tanglewood Tales. Rand, McNally and Co. $1.75.

Hawthorne, Nathaniel. Wonder Book. Rand, McNally and Co. $1.75.

Sabin, F. E. Classical Myths That Live Today. Silver, Burdett and Co. $1.92.

Roman History in General

A brief outline of Roman history should be read by every pupil in the class as soon as possible during the first term. The books recommended are given below. It is expected that each pupil will read Van Loon (25 pages), and a passage indicated in some one of the other histories.

Barnes, J. E. Brief General History of the World. pp. 203-269. American Book Co. $1.92.

Botsford. History of the Ancient World. pp. 87-153. Macmillan Co. $2.20.

Breasted, J. H. Ancient Times. pp. 484-599. Ginn and Co. $2.00.

Doyle, Conan. The Last Galley (first story). Doubleday, Doran and Co. (Out of print.)

Greenwood, Josephine H. Our Heritage from the Old World. pp. 120-176. D. Appleton and Co. $1.25.

Steel, J. E., and E. B. Brief General History of the World. American Book Co. $1.92.

Van Loon, H. W. Story of Mankind. pp. 105-130. Macmillan Co. $2.20.

West, W. M. Modern World (mostly on Empire). pp. 9-41. Allyn and Bacon. $2.00.

Westermann, W. L. Story of the Ancient Nations. D. Appleton and Co. $2.50.

Wolfson, A. M. Ancient Civilization. pp. 61-107. American Book Co. $1.00.

Mythology

Baikie, James. Wonder Tales of the Ancient World. Macmillan Co. $2.00.

Baker, E. K. Stories of Old Greece and Rome. Macmillan Co. $1.75.

Baldwin, James. A Story of the Golden Age. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.00.

Baldwin, James. The Golden Fleece: More Old Greek Stories. American Book Co. 72c.

Black, Jane. Mythology for Young People. Charles Scribner's Sons. 60c.

Bulfinch, Thomas. The Age of Fable. E. P. Dutton and Co. 80c.

Bulfinch, Thomas. The Golden Age of Myth and Legend. Frederick A. Stokes Co. $4.00.

Church, A. J. Stories of the Old World. Ginn and Co. 84c.

Church, A. J. The Iliad for Boys and Girls. Macmillan Co. $1.75.

Church, A. J. The Odyssey for Boys and Girls. Macmillan Co. $1.75.

Colum, Padraic. The Adventures of Odysseus and The Tale of Troy. Macmillan Co. $1.20.

Colum, Padraic. The Golden Fleece and the Heroes Who Lived Before Achilles. Macmillan Co. School edition, $1.80. Original edition with colored illustrations, $2.25.

Cruse, Amy. The Young Folk's Book of Myths. Little, Brown and Co. $2.00.

Evans, Lawton B. Heroes of Troy. Milton Bradley Co. $2.00.

Forbush, W. B. Myths and Legends of Greece and Rome. John C. Winston Co. 88c.

Francillon, R. E. Gods and Heroes; or The Kingdom of Jupiter. Ginn and Co. 80c.

Gale, Agnes C. Achilles and Hector; also, Ulysses. Rand, McNally and Co. 75c.

Gale, Agnes C. The Children's Odyssey. Public School Publishing Co. 75c.

Gayley, Charles Mills. Classic Myths in English Literature and in Art. Ginn and Co. $1.92.

Guerber, H. A. Myths of Greece and Rome. American Book Co. Illustrated, $2.00. Without illustrations, $1.40.

Havell, H. L. Stories from the Iliad. Thomas Y. Crowell Co. $1.75.

Havell, H. L. Stories from the Odyssey. Thomas Y. Crowell Co. $1.75.

Hawthorne, Nathaniel. Tanglewood Tales and the Wonder Book. Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.50.

Herzberg, M. J. Myths and Their Meaning. Allyn and Bacon. $1.00.

Hiller, R. H. The Odyssey of Homer. John C. Winston Co. 80c.

Hutchinson, W. M. L. The Golden Porch: a Book of Greek Fairy Tales. Longmans, Green and Co. $2.00.

Hutchinson, W. M. L. The Muses' Pageant: Myths and Legends of Ancient Greece Retold. E. P. Dutton and Co. 80c.

Kingsley, Charles. The Heroes; or Greek Fairy Tales for My Children. Macmillan Co. $1.80.

Kupfer, Grace H. Stories of Long Ago. D. C. Heath and Co. 76c.

Lang, Mrs. J. L. A Book of Myths. Thomas Nelson and Sons. $1.50.

Lang, Andrew. Tales of Troy and Greece. Longmans, Green and Co. $1.50.

Mabie, Hamilton W. Myths Every Child Should Know. Doubleday, Doran and Co. $1.75.

Price, Mrs. M. E. A Child's Book of Myths. Rand, McNally and Co. $1.50.

Rose, H. L. Handbook of Greek Mythology. E. P. Dutton and Co. $4.50.

Sabin, Frances E. Classical Myths That Live Today. Silver, Burdett and Co. $1.92.

Tatlock, Jessie M. Greek and Roman Mythology. Century Co. $2.00.

Periodicals for the Latin Teacher

Classical Journal, published from October to June by the Classical Association of the Middle West and South. Subscription, $2.50, or $2.00 for members. Apply to Roy Flickinger, University of Iowa, Iowa City. Single copies, 30c.

Classical Weekly, official publication of the Classical Association of the Atlantic States. Subscription, $2.00. Apply to Charles Knapp, 1737 Sedgwick Ave., New York City. Single copies, 15c.

Latin Notes, published from October to May by the Service Bureau for Classical Teachers. Subscription, $1.00, including membership in the American Classical League. Single copies, 15c.

Plays

Mother Ducere. Classical Journal, Nov., 1921, and Service Bureau Item 249.

Two Latin Playlets. Mildred Dean. Service Bureau Item 183.

Three Short Latin Plays for Junior High Schools. P. J. Downing. Service Bureau Item 209, or author, Lawrence-Smith School, 166 East 70th St., New York City. 30c.

Via Romana. F. Granger. George Bell and Sons, London, or A. G. Seiler, 1224 Amsterdam Ave., New York City. 50c.

Off with His Head. Katherine Hatch. Walter H. Baker and Co., Boston, Mass. 25c.

Festival and Civic Plays from Greek and Roman Tales. Marie R. Hofer. Beckley-Cardy Co., Chicago, Ill. $1.25.

Ira Nympharum and **In Urbe Magna.** Iowa Service Bulletin, Dec. 22, 1923. University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

Simple Latin Plays. Iowa Service Bulletin, No. VI, 8, 1922. University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa. Title changed to Easy Latin Plays; published by Macmillan Co. 80c.

Julia et Pirata Malus. Contributed by Anna S. Jones. Service Bureau Item 343.

Marcus, Puer Fortis. G. Kyne, 2532 Durant Ave., Berkeley, Calif.

What's the Use? Stella Lange. Classical Journal, Nov., 1924.

The Slave Girl. Stella Lange. Service Bureau Item 87.

The Latin Sentence. Stella Lange. Classical Journal, June, 1924.

Consilium Malum. Lillian Lawler. Classical Weekly, Feb. 16, 1920.

Cordelia. Lillian Lawler. Latin Notes, June, 1924, and Service Bureau Item 90.

Easy Latin Plays. Lillian Lawyer. Macmillan Co. 80c. 1929.

Roman Water Carriers. Lillian Lawler. Service Bureau Item 130. 20c.

Gifts of Mother Lingua. Lillian Lawler. Service Bureau Item 184.

Easy Latin Plays. Newman. George Bell and Sons, London, or A. G. Seiler, 1224 Amsterdam Ave., New York City. 20c.

A Roman Birthday. M. L. Newton. Classical Journal, Dec. 1921, and Service Bureau Item 263.

Junior Latin Plays. Herbert C. Nutting. University of California Press, Berkeley, Calif. 25c.

Passer. Herbert C. Nutting. Classical Journal, April, 1916.

Little Plays from Greek Myths. Marie Oller and Eloise Dawley. Century Co. 84c.

In Gallia. Grace Ott. Service Bureau Item 88.

Decem Fabulae. Paine, Mainwaring and Ryle. Oxford University Press. 85c.

Two Latin Plays for High School Students. Susan Paxson. Ginn and Co. 64c.

Olim. E. Ryle. George Bell and Sons, London, or A. G. Seiler, 1224 Amsterdam Ave., New York City. 32c.

Latin Plays for Student Performance and Reading. J. J. Schlicher. Ginn and Co. 96c.

A Strange Book. Service Bureau Item 271. Written by an eleven-year-old pupil in a school in Jacksonville, Fla.

Puer Qui ad Ludum Noluit. S. A. Smith, Locust Valley, N. Y.

A School Boy's Dream. Olive Sutherland. Classical Journal, Jan., 1912, and Service Bureau Item 272.

The City of Rome—a Pageant. Louisa Walker. Latin Notes, Vol. V, No. 4.

Dialogues of Roman Life. S. E. Winbolt. George Bell and Sons, London, or A. G. Seiler, 1224 Amsterdam Ave., New York City. 80c.

Latin Grammar Speaks. Julia F. Wood. Service Bureau Supplement IX. 25c.

A Day Without Latin. Eula M. Young. Service Bureau Item 242.

A List of Latin Plays Found in the More Recent First Year Latin Textbooks

Perseus and Andromeda. Junior Latin Lessons, pp. 265-270. D'Ooge and Roehm. Ginn and Co. Book I, $1.36.

Horatius. First Year Latin, pp. 196-202. Foster and Arms. Johnson Publishing Co. $1.28.

Flaminius, Regulus, Toga Virilis. Three short plays. Beginnings of Rome, pp. 347-354. R. F. Haulenbeek. Harcourt, Brace and Co. $1.60.

Senatus Populusque Romanus. Latin—First Year, pp. 348-354. Magoffin and Henry. Silver, Burdett and Co. $1.48.

Theseus et Minotaurus. First Latin Lessons, pp. 248-252. Parsons and Little. D. C. Heath and Co. $1.40.

Ludus. Latin First Year, pp. 225-228. Penick and Proctor. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.32.

Rex Helvetiorum. Latin Second Year, pp. 95-98. Penick and Proctor. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.60.

Circe. First Latin Lessons, pp. 359-366.

Horatius. First Latin Lessons, pp. 344-350.

Polyphemus. First Latin Lessons, pp. 403-409. Scott and Horn. Scott, Foresman and Co. $1.20.

Word Order. Living Latin, pp. 412-416. Thursby and Kyne. Macmillan Co. $1.40.

Mother Goose and Her Little Geese. Living Latin, pp. 408-412. Thursby and Kyne. Macmillan Co. $1.40.

Saturnalia. Elementary Latin, pp. 288-290. Ullman and Henry. Macmillan Co. $1.40.

Further information concerning Latin plays and similar activities for Latin pupils may be obtained from Bulletin XII, a recent publication of the Service Bureau for Classical Teachers, prepared by Lillian Lawler and entitled "Latin Clubs." 45c. 1929. Several Vergilian Plays are in stock.

Reference Books

Jones, H. Stuart. A Companion to Roman History. Oxford University Press. $5.85.

Peck, Harry T. Harper's Dictionary of Classical Literature and Antiquities. American Book Co. $8.00.

Petrie, A. An Introduction to Roman History, Literature and Antiquities. Oxford University Press. $2.50.

Sandys, J. E. A Companion to Latin Studies. Macmillan Co. $9.25.

Smith, Sir William. Smaller Classical Dictionary. E. P. Dutton and Co. 80c.

Wilkins, A. S. Roman Antiquities. American Book Co. 56c.

Dictionaries

Lewis, Charlton T. Elementary Latin Dictionary. American Book Co. $3.00.

Lewis, Charlton T. Latin Dictionary for Schools. American Book Co. $5.00.

Lewis, C. T. and Short, Charles. Harper's Latin Dictionary. American Book Co. $10.00.

Smith, Wm. and Hall, T. D. English-Latin Dictionary. American Book Co. $6.00.

White, J. T. Latin-English and English-Latin Dictionary. Ginn and Co. $4.00.

Atlases

Johnston's Unrivalled Classical Atlas. A. J. Nystrom and Co., Chicago, Ill. $1.50 (board), $2.25 (cloth).

Kiepert's Atlas Antiquus. Imported by A. Bruderhausen, 47 West 47th St., New York, or G. E. Stechert, 31 East 10th St., New York. $1.75.

Murray's Classical Atlas. Oxford University Press, N. Y. $2.50.

Series of Classical Books

The following are valuable series for more complete libraries and to enrich the reading by teachers.

Loeb Classical Library. Contains many volumes of both Latin and Greek authors. The original language is on one page and the English translation on the opposite page. The translations are of the best. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Each volume, $2.50. (The Service Bureau lends a certain number of these volumes to teachers for 25 cents plus postage.)

Our Debt to Greece and Rome Series. Edited by George D. Hadzsits and David M. Robinson. When complete, a series of more than 50 volumes, presenting in non-technical form the influence of Greece and Rome upon present-day civilization. Longmans, Green and Co. Vols., $1.50-$2.25.

Songs

Bibliography of Latin Songs. Classical Journal, Dec., 1924.

Star Spangled Banner. Classical Weekly, April 22, 1918, and March 28, 1927.

Carmina Latina. By Roy C. Flickinger. University Publications Society, Iowa City, Iowa. 25c. Also Songs for the Latin Club. University of Chicago Press. 75c.

Musa Americana. Series I, Patriotic Songs; Series II, Home Songs Set to Popular Music. Anthony F. Geyser, S.J., Loyola University Press. 20c each.

Adeste Fideles, America, Integer Vitae. Our Roman Legacy. Alvah T. Otis. D. C. Heath and Co. $1.20.

Plays and Songs for Latin Clubs. Cleopatra and Other Latin Plays. By D. N. Robinson, Delaware, Ohio. $1.00 ea.

A List of Latin Songs. Service Bureau Item 45. 5c.

America, Integer Vitae, Horner Jacculo, Adeste Fideles, Domina Maria. First Latin Lessons. Scott and Horn. Scott, Foresman and Co. $1.20.

Gaudeamus Igitur, Vexillum Stellatum, Rei Publicae Paean Militaris, Flevit Lepus Parvulus, Domine Salvam Fac, etc. Elementary Latin. Smith. Allyn and Bacon. $1.40.

Jacobulus Sprat, Hey Diddle, Diddle, Adeste Fideles. Living Latin. Thursby and Kyne. Macmillan Co. $1.40.

Service Bureau Item 103. Contains Latin verses from Silent Night, America, Onward Christian Soldiers, Adeste Fideles, and Jingle Bells. 5c.

The Service Bureau for Classical Teachers

THE SERVICE BUREAU FOR CLASSICAL TEACHERS, which was established seven years ago by the AMERICAN CLASSICAL LEAGUE at Teachers College, Columbia University,* is a coöperative under-

* The address of the Service Bureau after September 1, 1930, will be New York University, Washington Square, 51 West Fourth Street, New York City (Fifth Floor).

taking and is designed to serve as a clearing-house for ideas connected with the teaching of Latin in high schools. Material is collected from all parts of the country and is put into mimeographed and printed form in so far as the financial resources of the Bureau permit. The material in mimeographed form is lent to teachers for postage only, or is sold for a nominal price, usually five cents per item. Printed material in the form of LATIN NOTES SUPPLEMENTS and BULLETINS is not lent, but is sold for the lowest price consistent with the cost of printing. Four lists of material, known as LEAFLETS I-II, III, IV, and V, may be secured upon request. LEAFLET VI will be in print before the end of the school year of 1930.

At the beginning of its seventh year the Bureau is prepared to circulate 385 mimeographed Items, 44 printed Latin Notes Supplements, and 14 Bulletins. Bound volumes of Latin Notes are also at hand as well as single issues.

All material as it first appears is listed in LATIN NOTES, a four-page (and often eight-page) bulletin issued eight times a year—October to May. This publication is sent without charge to members of the American Classical League upon payment of the yearly dues of $1.00. The subscription price for those who are not members is likewise $1.00. A sample copy will be sent upon request. 375 mimeographed Items are sold for 5c each or lent for postage only; the printed material in the form of Supplements sells as a rule for 10c; and the printed Bulletins range from 10c to $1.00 in price.

There is no charge for the use of the services of the Bureau, but membership in the League is assumed as a matter of course in the case of the classical teacher. Application for membership should be sent to Dr. Magoffin, President of the League, New York University, but correspondence concerning the Service Bureau material should be addressed to Frances E. Sabin, Director, Service Bureau for Classical Teachers, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City.*

Teaching of Latin

Report of the Classical Investigation. (Revised edition.) American Classical League, New York University. 35c. 1924.

Gray, Mason D. The Teaching of Latin. D. Appleton and Co. 1929. $2.00.

* See footnote, page 34.

Gray, Mason D. Pupil's Companion to the Study of High School Latin. Part I, How to Study and Apply the Elements in Latin. 20c. Parts II-III, Vocabulary and Inflections, 70c. O. L. Angevine, Rochester, N. Y.

Game, Josiah B. Teaching High School Latin. University of Chicago Press. $2.00.

Teacher's Manuals. Issued by the publishers of certain first year textbooks.

Recent Syllabi. Published in different cities, such as Denver, Albany, Baltimore, Boston, St. Louis, etc.

Drill Books and Pads. Write for catalogs to Globe Book Co., 175 Fifth Ave., N. Y., Oxford Book Co., 111 Fifth Ave., N. Y., and Public School Publishing Co., Bloomington, Ill. Also secure a mimeographed list (Item 204) from the Service Bureau.

Latin in the Junior High School. Service Bureau Bulletin XIII. $1.00 for single copies; 75c for five or more.

Classical Journal. Hints for Teaching. Conducted by Marie Denneen. Secretary, W. L. Carr, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Other articles (outside of this department) which deal with matters of teaching appear from time to time. A classified list of those appearing between Dec., 1905 and May, 1928 is given in Service Bureau Item 66 (5c). A bibliography containing titles (with brief description after each) of articles found in other educational journals as well as in the one just mentioned is found in Service Bureau Item 324 (5c).

Topography and Monuments

Dennie, J. Rome of Today and Yesterday. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

Huelsen, Christian. The Forum and the Palatine. (Translated by Helen Tanzer.) A. Bruderhausen, 47 West 47th St., New York. $3.50.

Platner, S. B. Topography and Monuments of Ancient Rome. Allyn and Bacon. $3.00.

Some Stories About the Roman Forum. Illustrated. Service Bureau Supplement XV. 15c.

The Roman Forum: A History of the Forum. Service Bureau Bulletin VII. Illustrated. 25c.

Value of Latin

Gray, Mason D. Introductory Lessons in Latin and English, pp. xvii-xxxvii. Values involved in the study of Latin—vocabulary, syntax, studying the Latin sentence, translation, inflections. Worked out with illustrations from the point of view of the practical, disciplinary, and cultural objectives. Board of Education, Rochester, N. Y.

Kelsey, Francis W. Latin and Greek in American Education: with Symposia on the Value of Humanistic Studies. Macmillan Co. $2.00.

Kirsch, Felix M. The Classics, Their History and Present Status in Education—a Symposium. Bruce Publishing Co. $3.00.

Kraemer, Casper J. The Influence of the Classics on English Literature. Service Bureau Bulletin VI. 10c.

Kraemer, Casper J. Some Latinisms in English. Latin Notes Supplement XXXIX. 10c.

Lodge, Gonzalez. Technical Terms in High School Science with Their Latin and Greek Derivations. Latin Notes Supplement XXVI. 20c.

Sabin, Frances E. The Relation of Latin to Practical Life. Sold by the author and by Baker and Taylor Co. $2.25.

Sellery, G. C. The Values of Latin in High School. Service Bureau Item 268. 10c.

Sherman, Stuart. English and the Latin Question. Service Bureau Bulletin VIII. 20c.

West, Andrew F. The Value of the Classics. Princeton University Press. $1.50.

American Classical League issues numerous short pamphlets on the practical value of the Classics. Consult lists for prices.

Service Bureau also has material other than that mentioned above, notably a long list of articles dealing with the subject, known as Item 375. 5c.

Vergil—Special Books

Because of the special importance of Vergil in view of the 1930-31 nation-wide celebration of his birth two thousand years ago, books pertaining to the study of this author are

grouped here instead of being scattered under various headings, as has been the case with other subjects. In a few cases they are listed twice with a view to rounding out special topics.

A glance at the bibliography that follows shows that certain books have been listed which are now "out of print." The reason for this procedure is that many persons who use the bibliography may live in places where these books are still found on library shelves. Therefore, since most of the books are of great value, it has been thought best to include their titles. Some of them, moreover, will perhaps be reprinted if publishers feel that the demand will justify such action.

For articles on Vergil see in Latin Notes for April, 1929, a summary of those found in the Classical Journal from 1905 to 1928.

The two spellings of Vergil indicate a difference of opinion on the part of the authors listed. Therefore both Vergil and Virgil are given in the list that follows.

General

Essays Classical. (Virgil, pp. 106-176.) F. W. H. Myers. Macmillan Co. $3.40.

Latin Literature. (Virgil, pp. 91-105.) J. W. Mackail. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75.

Virgil and His Meaning to the World of Today. J. W. Mackail. Longmans, Green and Co. $1.75.

Virgil. T. R. Glover. Macmillan Co. $4.00.

The Roman Poets of the Augustan Age (Virgil). W. Y. Sellar. Oxford University Press. $3.50.

The Life of Virgil. (Translation from Suetonius, Vol. II, pp. 464-483, Loeb Classical Library.) J. C. Rolfe. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50. (The Loeb Library is made up of translations from Greek and Latin authors, facing on an opposite page the text in the original.)

Lectures on Poetry (and Virgilianism and the Aeneid, pp. 48-92). J. W. Mackail. Longmans, Green and Co. $4.25.

Vergil: A Biography. Tenney Frank. Henry Holt and Co. $2.00.

Virgil's Biographia Litteraria (pp. 1-14, 21-46, 168-189). Norman W. DeWitt. Oxford University Press. $4.20.

Harvard Lectures on the Vergilian Age. R. S. Conway. Harvard University Press. $2.50.

Classical Studies. J. W. Mackail. (Chapters on Virgil's Italy and the Underworld.) Macmillan Co. $2.50.

The Development of Virgil's Art. H. W. Prescott. University of Chicago Press. $4.00.

The Country of Horace and Vergil. G. Boissier (translated from the French by D. H. Fisher). G. E. Stechert. $3.50.

Homer and His Influence. John A. Scott. Our Debt to Greece and Rome Series. Longmans, Green and Co. $1.75.

Homer's Iliad. Translated by Lang, Leaf, and Myers. Macmillan Co. $1.40. Also by A. T. Murray, G. P. Putnam's Sons. Loeb Classical Library, Vols. I-II. $2.50 each.

Homer's Odyssey. Translated by:
Butcher and Lang. Macmillan Co. $1.40.
G. H. Palmer. Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.08.
R. H. Hiller. John C. Winston Co. 80c.
A. T. Murray. Loeb Classical Library, Vols. I-II. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 each.

Life in the Homeric Age. T. D. Seymour. Macmillan Co. (Out of print.)

Troy, a Study in Homeric Geography. Walter Leaf. Macmillan Co. $6.00.

A Handbook of Homeric Study. Henry Browne. Longmans, Green and Co. (Temporarily out of print.)

Crete: Forerunner of Greece. C. H. and H. B. Hawes. Harper and Brothers. (Out of print.)

Mycenaean Troy. H. C. Tolman and G. C. Scoggin. American Book Co. $1.00.

The Sea Kings of Crete. James Baikie. Macmillan Co. $4.25.

Dante's Divine Comedy. Translated into prose by C. E. Norton. The volume dealing with the lower world or the Christian "Hell" (I) is especially interesting as a commentary on Book VI of the Aeneid. Houghton, Mifflin Co. $2.50. Also translated into verse by H. F. Cary. E. P. Dutton and Co. Everyman's Library, 80c.

Vergil and the English Poets. Elizabeth Nitchie. Columbia University Press. (Out of print.)

The Classics and Our Twentieth Century Poets. H. R. Fairclough. Stanford University Press. $1.00 (cloth), 50c. (paper).

Master Vergil. An anthology of English poems dealing with Vergil. Dr. Elizabeth Nitchie. D. C. Heath and Co. (In press.)

Drama

Agamemnon. Aeschylus. Translated by H. W. Smyth. Loeb Classical Library. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

Daughters of Troy. Euripides. Translated by A. S. Way. Loeb Classical Library. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50. In the same volume (I) are Helen and Hecuba. Also translated by Gilbert Murray under the title "Trojan Women." Oxford University Press. $1.00.

The Trojan Women (Troades). Seneca. Translated by F. J. Miller. Loeb Classical Library. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

The Death of Virgil. T. H. Warren. John Murray, London. 3s.

Two Dramatizations from Vergil—The Fall of Troy and Dido, the Phoenician Queen. Frank J. Miller, University of Chicago Press. Cloth, $1.50; paper, $1.00.

Virgil's Secret and Other Plays. Hugh Macnaghten. Longmans, Green and Co. $1.50.

Latin Plays for Student Performances and Readings (a play called "Dido"). John J. Schlicher. Ginn and Co. 96c.

Dido and Aeneas. Erna Kruckemeyer. A pageant drama. Service Bureau for Classical Teachers. 35c.

Fiction

Roads from Rome (A Poet's Toll, pp. 37-71). Mrs. A. C. E. Allinson. Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Helen. Edward Lucas White. Doubleday, Doran and Co. $2.50.

Phoinix. Alan Sims. Little, Brown and Co. $2.50.

The Trojan Boy. Helen Coale Crew. Century Co. $1.75.

Roman Religion and Classical Mythology

The Religious Experience of the Roman People (Lectures XVI-XX, particularly XVIII, "Religious Feeling in the Poems of Virgil," pp. 403-427). By W. W. Fowler. Macmillan Co., London. $6.00.

Roman Essays and Interpretations. W. W. Fowler. Oxford University Press. $4.20.

Pagan Ideas of Immortality during the Early Roman Empire. C. H. Moore. Harvard University Press. $1.00.

Roman Ideas of Deity. W. W. Fowler. Macmillan Co., London. $2.25.

Age of Fable. Thomas Bulfinch. Thomas Y. Crowell Co. Pocket edition, $1.00; revised edition with illustrations, $1.75.

Mythology of Greece and Rome. Arthur Fairbanks. D. Appleton and Co. $2.50.

Greek and Roman Mythology. William Sherwood Fox. Marshall Jones. $3.50.

Classic Myths. Charles Gayley. Ginn and Co. $1.92.

Myths of Greece and Rome. H. A. Guerber. American Book Co., New York. $1.40; revised and illustrated, $2.00.

Classical Myths That Live Today. Frances Sabin. Silver, Burdett and Co. $1.92.

Greek and Roman Mythology. Jessie M. Tatlock. Century Co. $2.00.

Translations of Vergil

The Aeneid:

H. H. Ballard. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.00.
J. Rhoades. Oxford University Press. 80c.
T. C. Williams. Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.08.
John Conington. Longmans, Green and Co. $2.00.
C. J. Billson. Oxford University Press, New York. Also a revised edition by D. Appleton and Co. $2.00.
J. W. Mackail. Macmillan Co. $2.50.

The Georgics:

A. S. Way. Macmillan Co. $1.75.

The Georgics and Eclogues:

T. C. Williams. Harvard University Press. $1.50.
J. W. Mackail. Longmans, Green and Co. $1.40.

The Aeneid, Georgics, and Eclogues:

H. R. Fairclough. Loeb Classical Library. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50. Vol. I contains six books of the Aeneid and also the Eclogues and Georgics. Vol. II contains books VII-XII of the Aeneid and the Minor Poems. $2.50.

John Jackson. Oxford University Press. $1.70.

The Works of Vergil in English Prose. John Conington. Edited by J. A. Symonds. David McKay. $2.00.

John Dryden. Oxford University Press. 80c.

A translation into French by the Association Guillaume Budé, 95 Boulevard Raspail, Paris, France. Paper bound volumes of the Bucolics (12 francs), Georgics (20 francs), and Aeneid, Books I-VI (22 francs).

BOOKS AND ARTICLES. (Add other materials in space below.)

B. PICTURES, PHOTOGRAPHS, AND PRINTS

Photographs from Abroad

Photographs of various sizes may be secured from abroad. The Service Bureau for Classical Teachers publishes lists with catalogue numbers of pictures dealing with classical mythology, the city of Rome, etc., which may be secured from Alinari, Corso Umberto 137A, Rome, or Anderson, Via Salaria, or Chauffourier, Piazza di Spagna, of the same city. These lists are known as Service Bureau Items 12, 13, 19, 20, and 21 (mimeographed, 5 cents each), Service Bureau Bulletin II (printed, 25 cents; temporarily out of print), and Service Bureau Supplement XXXI (printed, 10 cents). Below are given selections from the above lists.

Inasmuch as one must wait at least one month to secure these photographs from abroad, a group of them (88) are kept in stock by A. G. Seiler, 1224 Amsterdam Ave., New York City, and are classified under the following topics: City of Rome, Reconstructions, Classical Mythology, Roman Life, Famous Men, Pictures Dealing with the Aeneid, and Pictures of Special Interest for Cicero Pupils. A list will be furnished upon request.

Alinari, 137A, Corso Umberto, Rome, Italy. Photographs of various sizes. Those marked with a star are especially good.

SCULPTURE AND PAINTING. 10″ x 7″. 2½ lire (about 12c).

Cat. No.

10646 Head of Minerva (at Bologna)
5970 The dying Gaul (Capitoline)
5971 Seated statue of Agrippina (interesting for the costume)
5983 A Centaur
5990 Hercules and the serpents
5991, 6038 A little Roman girl
6002 Marcus Brutus
6003 An ornate military costume
27223 Details of Greek molding
*6005 Minerva
11747 Pallas of Velletri

Cat. No.

11748 The Discobolus
11773 Head of Messalina (shows Roman style of hairdressing)
11774 Head of Nero
11778 So-called Virgil
6031 A camillus
6041 Statue of Julius Caesar
6042 The Roman wolf
6044 Marcus Aurelius in triumphal car
6043 Marcus Aurelius sacrificing
11736 Head of an Amazon
6805 Apollo and Daphne
6809 Anchises and Aeneas (by Bernini)
6812 A dancing faun
27469 Statue of Ceres
27479 Rape of Proserpina (by Bernini)
6266, 6266A Head of Juno (Ludovisi)
6267, 6267A Seated Mars
6275 A Pugilist
7046 Head of Minucia Polla (shows Roman style of hairdressing)
*7051 A Vestal
7049 A cinerary urn
*1736A An altar at Ostia
20121 A Roman man
27353 A muse (or a young girl) (shows the style of dress)
6360 Asclepius
*6367 Pan and the young Bacchus
*6372 Neptune
6374 Sophocles (Greek costume)
6377 Tiberius (when a boy)
6382 Dares and Entellus
28909 Aristotle (in Spada palace)
6609 Statue of Minerva (Medica)
6607 Head of Mercury
6611 Calliope
6612 Clio
6614 Euterpe
6617 Thalia
6618 Terpsichore
6619 Urania
} In the Vatican
6632 Paris with the apple
6635 Head of Pericles
*6637 Head of Perseus (by Canova)
6660 Socrates (a herm)

Cat. No.

6669 Trajan
6671 Triton
*6673 Head of Venus of Cnidos
6486 Statue of an Amazon
6503 Head of Apollo
7483 Andromeda is freed by Perseus
8160 Restauratio Aerarii (a setting for Roman life)
24497 Aeneas flees from Troy
28923 The death of Dido (Spada palace)
29486} Scenes from the life of Hercules (ceiling paintings in the
29487} Palazzo Doria)
29490 Sacrifice of Iphigenia (by Giovacchino Agricola)
29608 Galatea and Polyphemus
29494 Toilette of Venus (ceiling painting)
29541 Aeneas and the Sibyl at the entrance to Avernus (by Peter Breughel il Giovane)
29619 Dido weeping
29623 Juno gets help from Aeolus (by Lucio Massani)
29661 Small cupids struggling (by Guido Reni)
6508 Ariadne
6512 Augustus
6517 Charioteer
6522 A biga
6529 A caryatid (interesting for dress)
6532 Ceres
*6531 Ceres
*6534 Head of Cicero
6581 Zeus (from Otricoli)
6586 Statue of Juno
6591 Laocoön group
6597 Mark Antony
6603 Menander (seated)
*22554 Augustus (from Velletri; now in Louvre)
22584 Diana and deer (Louvre)
22743 Venus of Melos (Louvre)
22662 Seated Minerva (bronze; Louvre)
*22664 Statue of Pallas Athena (from Velletri; Louvre)
*22678 Praetorians (Louvre)
*2740 Borghese Vase
7121 Iris (Guido Reni; Acad. di S. Luca)
7287 Romulus and Remus with the wolf and the shepherd (Rubens; Capitoline)
7466 Cicero arraigns Catiline in the Roman Senate (by Maccari)
Details of above:
7466 Catiline alone

Cat. No.

7467 Cicero alone
7468 Regulus sets out for Carthage
7469 Appius Claudius appears in the Senate
7471 A Gaul pulls the beard of a Roman Senator
7472 Curius Dentatus scorns the gifts of the Samnites (by Maccari)
7479 Aurora (by Guido Reni)
7482 Head of Apollo from the above

ANCIENT ROME AND IMMEDIATE NEIGHBORHOOD. 10″ x 7″. 2½ lire (about 12c).

Cat. No.

5821 Interior of Colosseum
5827 Arch of Constantine
5835 Arch of Septimius Severus
5838 Arch of Titus (27056, a more recent picture)
5963 Equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius
6058 Tomb of Hadrian
6241 Fountain of Trevi
6243 Roman Forum looking towards the Capitoline (new)
28645 Roman Forum looking towards the Capitoline (panorama; 1913)
6247 Roman Forum looking towards the Colosseum
6248A Roman Forum looking towards the Colosseum
6249 } Roman Forum looking towards the Colosseum (shows rostra)
6245 } New excavations in the Basilica Aemilia
7078a Ruins of the temple of Vesta and the palace of Caligula
27055 Ruins of the temple of Vesta
27040, 27040A, 27041, 17359 } The atrium of the house of the Vestals
6256, 27054 } Temple of Castor and Pollux
6260 Column of Trajan
6697 Column of Marcus Aurelius
6289 Ancient wall on the Palatine
6291 House of Livia
6302 Ruins of loggia of Septimius Severus
28696 Substructure of the palace of Septimius Severus
6688, 27982 } The Pantheon
6723 Porta S. Paolo and the pyramid of Cestius
6727 Porta S. Sebastiano (or Appia)
6729 Porta Maggiore

Cat. No.

6726 Ponte Nomentana
28802 The Aurelian wall
6734 The Tarpeian rock
6739 Exterior of the theatre of Marcellus
6740 Temple of Fortuna Virilis
6741 Temple of Mars Ultor
20193 Temple of Neptune
6746A The Round Temple (Mater Matuta)
6755 An arch in the baths of Caracalla
6762 The Tiber river
6768 Tomb of Cecilia Metella
6770, 6775, 6776 Tombs in the Appian Way
28808 The Campagna
28810 The Campagna and the Appian Way
20164 The Servian Wall
6779 Aqueduct of Claudius
6232 Columbarium
5819, 5819A Colosseum
6251A A column of the temple of Julius Caesar in the Forum
17360 Ruins of the Regia
6256 Columns of the temple of Castor and Pollux
27054 Temple of Castor and Pollux and the temple of Augustus
27051 Rostra with the temple of Saturn
28672 Column of temple of Vespasian (new)
28098 A view of the Palatine Hill
6950 Gallery in which the Emperor Caligula was killed
27046, 27049 The fountain of Juturna
28692 An altar to the unknown god
6776 Tombs of the Curiatii
20195 Temple to Deus Rediculus
28814 Ruins of the Circus of Maxentius
28824 Tombs

PHOTOGRAPHS LARGER THAN ABOVE: 22½″ x 16¾″; black and white, dull finish; 12 lire (about 60c). Also larger size (about 2′ x 4′), carbon; 120 lire (about $6.00).

28645 The Forum (looking towards the Capitoline Hill)

Also (size and price same as above):

The Colosseum
Hadrian's tomb
Pantheon

PICTURES OF ROMAN LIFE, by E. Forti, Rome, Italy. 9½" x 14½". 10 lire (about 50c). The starred items are especially good. Obtainable from Alinari, Rome.

*Fruttivendolo (Selling fruit)
*Casa dei Vetti (House of the Vettii)
Orafo in Pompei (A goldsmith in Pompeii)
Venditore di belle arti in Pompei (Art dealer in Pompeii)
Claudia a Capri (Claudia at Capri)
Circus Flaminius (The Flaminian Circus)
*Mercante di tappeti (A dealer in rugs and tapestry)
Villa de Quintili (The villa of the Quintilii)
*Fonte Muscosa (The fountain "Muscosa")
*Storia di Mermero, a Centaur (Story of Mermeros)
Lucano a Capri (Lucan at Capri)
*Venditore di Tanagre (A dealer in Tanagra figurines)
Venditore di sandali a Pompei (A dealer in sandals at Pompeii)
*Via Stabiana a Pompei (The "Stabian" street at Pompeii)
Idillio (Idylls)
*Fontana del Gallo a Pompei (The fountain of the Cock at Pompeii)
Antico e moderno (The ancient and the modern)
*Nella via Sacra (On the "Sacred" street)
*Festa Florale (The feast of flowers)
*Sorrentum (Sorrentum)
Al pozzo (At the well)
*Antiquario in Pompei (A dealer in antiquities at Pompeii)
Ave Cesare! (Hail, Caesar!)
*Cofanetto di perle (A box of pearls)
*Dolci ricordi (Pleasant memories)
*Al sacro bosco di Egeria (In the sacred grove of Egeria)
*Tempio de Venere a Baia (The temple of Venus at Baiae)
*Suovetaurilia (The festival known as the "suovetaurilia"—a sacrifice of a bull, a boar, and a ram)
Uscita dell'Imperatore Adriano (Departure of the emperor Hadrian)
*Un buon affare (A good bargain)
*Tempio di Nettuno ad Anzio (Temple of Neptune at Antium)
*Arrivo alla meta (Reaching the goal)
*Fioraio a Pompei (Selling flowers at Pompeii)
*Uscita dal Circo di Massenzio (Exit from the Circus of Maxentius)
Via dell'Abbondanza in Pompei (The street "Abundance" in Pompeii)
Vita tranquilla ad Anacapri (Peaceful life at Anacapri)
*Inaugurazione dei Ludi (Inauguration of the games)

*Nella via Sacra in Pompei (On the "Sacred" street in Pompeii)
Poppaea ad Anzio (Poppaea at Antium)
*Circo Massimo (The Circus Maximus)
*Via Appia (The Appian Way)
*Nella via delle tombe in Pompei (The street of the "Tombs" at Pompeii)
Combattimento di galli (A cock fight)
Omaggio a Narcisso (Honor to Narcissus)
Nerone vincitore (Nero, the victor)
Pioggia a Pompei (Rain at Pompeii)
Festa di primavera (A spring festival)
Argo (Argo)
Opus Xeusi (A painting by Zeuxis)
*Nella via di Cuma (In the "Cumaean" street)
Circo di Romolo (The circus of Romulus)
*Momento culminante (The exciting moment)
L'arrivo (The arrival)
All'ara di Cerere (At the altar of Ceres)
*Ricordi di guerra (Recollections of war)
Lettura amena (A pleasing letter)
*Per la via Stabiana (On "Stabian" street)
*I figli dell'imperatore si divertono (The sons of the emperor amuse themselves)
*Armonie (Harmony)
Festa dei Lupercali (The feast of the Lupercalia)
La fonte di Byblis (The fountain of Byblis)
All'ara di Nettuno (At the altar of Neptune)
Centauri nel bosco (Centaurs in the grove)
*Toiletta Romana (The toilet of a Roman lady)
Atio "alla salute del Capro"—Caligola, "ucciditelo" (Atius, "To the good health of the goat"—Caligula, "Kill him")
Caligola vende i suoi gladiatori (Caligula sells his gladiators)
Tragedia d'Achille (Tragedy of Achilles)
*Nella casa dei Vetti (In the house of the Vettii)
*Via delle tombe a Pompei (Street of the "Tombs" at Pompeii)

Chauffourier, Tourist Shop, Piazza di Spagna, Rome, Italy. Small photographs, post card size. 25 centesimi. 2½c each.

VIEWS OF ROME

Cat. No.

12 Appian Way and Tomb of Cecilia Metella
19, 18, 28, 36 } Appian Way

Cat. No.

29 The Campagna

573, 428 Tiber river and Hadrian's Tomb

638, 639 Pantheon

641 A Columbarium

808 Interior of Pantheon

801 Ruins of Golden House of Nero

756 The Mulvian bridge

424 Ponte Nomentana

726A The Tarpeian rock

580 Fountain on the Quirinal (Castor and Pollux)

493 Fountain in the Piazza Navona (Neptune)

591 Fountain of Trevi

800 Baths of Titus

521, 517 Colosseum

524 Interior of Colosseum

791, 789, 796 Baths of Caracalla

526, 529 The Roman Forum

422 Ponte Salaria

541, 334, 527 Ruins of the temple of Saturn and a part of the Forum

315 House of the Vestals

313 A corner of the Palatine Hill

330, 314 Distant view of rostra

326 The Basilica Aemilia

322 The Basilica Julia

538, 539, 760 Basilica of Constantine

503, 504, 511 Arch of Titus

501, 502 Arch of Constantine

547 Remains of temple to Mars Ultor

550 Remains of temple to Neptune

551 Temple of Fortuna Virilis

Cat. No.

552, 557 Round temple to Mater Matuta
548 Column of Trajan
576 Basilica of Trajan
759, 772, 778 Ruins of palaces on the Palatine
779 Stadion on the Palatine
62 Aurelian wall and Pincian gate
733 Porta Maggiore
740, 740a Porta Asinaria and Aurelian wall
739 Porta Sebastiana
3, 4, 7 Claudian Aqueduct

Photographs Obtainable in America

A limited number of classical photographs may be secured from the following sources:

Elson Art Publishing Co., School St., Belmont 78, Boston, Mass.

Art Institute of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass.

Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.

Rudolph Lesch Co., 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Reynolds Co., 1202 S St., N. W., Washington, D. C. (Photographs of murals; paintings of mythological subjects in Library of Congress.)

Small Photographs for Notebooks

Eastman Educational Slide Co., Iowa City, Iowa. 5c each.

George Swain, 713 East University Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich. Small photographs of classical slides. 10c each.

Keystone View Co., Meadville, Pa. Cuts from lantern slide negatives. 5c each.

Underwood and Underwood, 242 West 55th St., New York City. Photographs from their plates. No catalogue.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Co., 1540 Broadway, New York City (Still Department). Photographs bearing on Roman life taken from the motion picture Ben Hur. 10c each.

Sold by Service Bureau for Classical Teachers,
Teachers College, New York City, 5 cents
Size 7½ x 6½

Detail of Painting by Maccari
Photographed by Alinari (No. 7466)

Catiline in the Roman Senate

ILLUSTRATION OF TYPE OF MATERIAL LISTED UNDER PRINTS

BEN HUR

Cat. No.

271 War galley, night scene
244 Sea scene, showing five Roman galleys
MPGP 3812 Close-up of a galley
230 Messala commanding a group of Roman soldiers
200-704 Close-up of Ben Hur
200-703 Close-up of Ben Hur, wearing victor's wreath
200-584 Four-horse chariot of Ben Hur, side view
200-714 Destruction of Greek chariot; spina of circus in background
205 Messala mounted
200-706 Four-horse chariot of Ben Hur; slaves adjusting the harness
204-486 Four-horse chariot of Ben Hur; details of chariot and trapping clear
200-692 Race in progress, circus in background
200-521 Race course, with circus background
192 Ben Hur, his mother and sister, Messala, and group of Roman soldiers; interesting costumes

Service Bureau Item 11. List of photographs based on classical mythology. 5c.

Prints

Art Extension Society, 415 Madison Ave., New York City. Catalogue, 25c.

Brown Pictures. George P. Brown and Co., 38 Lovett St., Beverly, Mass. 3″x4½″, 1c; 5½″x8″, and larger. Catalogue, 5c.

Copley Prints. Curtis and Cameron, 12 Harcourt St., Boston, Mass. Illustrated catalogue, 25c.

Elson Prints. Elson Art Publishing Co., School St., Belmont, Boston, Mass. Catalogue on request.

Fine Art Pictures. J. H. Lyday Photogravure Co., Detroit, Mich. Illustrated pamphlet shows 12 well-known classical scenes.

Thompson Prints. Thompson Publishing Co., Syracuse, N. Y. Blue prints, 4″x5″, 2c; black and white, 15c. Also larger pictures. Catalogue, 25c.

Turner Prints. B. Kabatznick, 484 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. About 30 subjects. 2″x3½″, sold in envelopes of 10 for 5c. Aurora, Automedon and the Horses of Achilles, Captive Andromache, etc., among the subjects.

University Prints. The University Prints, Newton, Mass. 5½″x8″; some smaller. ¾c, 1½c, and up. Catalogue, 5c.

Prints for a Vergil Notebook

Perry Pictures Co., Malden, Mass. Pictures, 5½″x8″, 2c each for 25 or more; $2.00 per 100. Those marked with * also obtainable in 10″x12″ size, in sepia, 10c each for 5 or more; those marked ** in 7″x9″ size, in sepia, 4½c each for 15 or more.

Cat. No.

1258D Three Fates (figures from Pediment of Parthenon, Athens)
*296 The Fates (painting attributed to Michelangelo, Pitti, Florence)
362 Apollo and the Muses (painting by Romano, Pitti, Florence)
377 Forge of Vulcan (painting by Tintoretto, ceiling of Ducal Palace, Venice)
665 Forge of Vulcan (painting by Velasquez)
**388 Aurora (fresco by Reni, ceiling of Rospigliosi Palace, Rome)
389 Detail of Aurora, head of Apollo
491 Orpheus and Eurydice (painting by Corot)
565 Epic poetry (painting by Chavannes, Public Library, Boston)
588 Automedon with the horses of Achilles (painting by Regnault, Museum, Boston)
654D Cumaean sibyl (painting by VanDyck)
*1013B Cumaean sibyl (painting by Vedder)
*655 A reading from Homer (painting by Alma-Tadema)
*760 Chariot race, Circus Maximus (painting by Wagner)
883 Dido building Carthage (painting by Turner, National Gallery, London)
885 Ulysses deriding Polyphemus (painting by Turner)
941 Helen of Troy (painting by Leighton)
3052D Circe and the friends of Ulysses (painting by Rivière)
1084 Race of Roman chariots (painting by Checa)
1160 Apollo, head (sculpture)
1162 Athene, profile (sculpture)
*1163 Hermes (bust)
1164 Athena (sculpture)
1165 Augustus Caesar (statue in Vatican, Rome)
1167 Paris, Aeneas, wounded Trojan (figures from Pediment of Greek Temple)
*1172 Venus de Milo (statue in Louvre, Paris)
1179 Juno Ludovisi (statue in Vatican, Rome)
1180 Mars and Cupid (statue in Vatican, Rome)
1182 Chariot (statue in Vatican, Rome)
1185 Discobolus of Myron (statue in Vatican, Rome)
1186 Laocoön (statue in Vatican, Rome)

Cat. No.

1187 Minerva Medica (statue in Vatican, Rome)
1189 Penelope (statue in Vatican, Rome)
1191 Julius Caesar (bust)
1194 Minerva (statute in Vatican, Rome)
1204 Roman Matron (statue in Lateran, Rome)
1206 Apollo Belvedere (statue in Vatican, Rome)
1207 Mercury (statue in Vatican, Rome)
1258C Wrestlers (sculpture)
1629 Tomb of Atreus at Mycenae
1755 Capitol, Rome
**1766 Forum, Rome

George P. Brown and Co., 38 Lovett St., Beverly, Mass. Pictures, 5½"x8"; 1½c each for 20 or more; 2c for less than 20.

Cat. No.

1097 The Cumaean Sibyl (fresco by Michelangelo, ceiling of Sistine Chapel, Vatican, Rome)
1589 Cumaean Sibyl (painting by Domenichino, Borghese Palace, Rome)
375 The Three Fates (painting attributed to Michelangelo, Pitti, Florence)
473 Apollo and the Muses (painting by Romano, Pitti, Florence)
1343 Diana (fresco by Correggio, Parma)
*164 Aurora (fresco by Reni, ceiling of Rospigliosi Palace, Rome)
2015 The Gladiators (painting by Gérome)
2016 Circus Maximus (painting by Gérome)
1428 Automedon with the horses of Achilles (painting by Regnault, Museum, Boston)
212 A reading from Homer (painting by Alma-Tadema)
874 Chariot Race (painting by Wagner)
1934 Orpheus and Eurydice (painting by Beyschlag)
1552 Dido Building Carthage (painting by Turner, National Gallery, London)
1748 The Golden Bough (painting by Turner, National Gallery, London)
380 Helen of Troy (painting by Leighton)
831 Captive Andromache (painting by Leighton)
1760 Circe (painting by Burne-Jones)
1764 Flamma Vestalis (painting by Burne-Jones)
236 Race of Roman Chariots (painting by Checa)
999 The Wrestlers (sculpture)
1001 Mars and Cupid (statue in Vatican, Rome)
1002 Laocoön (statue in Vatican, Rome)
1003 Minerva Medica (statue in Vatican, Rome)

Cat. No.

1004 Augustus Caesar (statue in Vatican, Rome)
1006 Athene (sculpture)
1007 Three Fates (figures from Pediment of Parthenon, Athens)
1021 Hermes of Praxiteles (statue in Museum, Olympia)
1030 Venus de Milo (statue in Louvre, Paris)
1037 Apollo Belvedere (statue in Vatican, Rome)
1061 Discobolus of Myron (statue in Vatican, Rome)
1637 Julius Caesar (bust in Uffizi, Florence)
1640 A Roman Matron (statue in Lateran, Rome)
1871 Homer (bust in Louvre, Paris)
1873 Neptune (statue in National Museum, Athens)
2178 Mercury or Hermes (statue by Chapu)
2181 Juno (sculpture)
2193 Chariot Race (Greek vase painting. National Museum, Naples)
372 Forum, Rome

Turner Picture Study Prints, 221 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass. Pictures, 2″x3″; 5c for an envelope of 10 prints.

Cat. No.

359H Aurora (fresco by Reni, ceiling of Rospigliosi Palace, Rome)
360B Reading from Homer (painting by Alma-Tadema)
360D Automedon with the horses of Achilles (painting by Regnault, Museum, Boston)
360J Hermes of Praxiteles (statue in Museum, Olympia)
3621 Forum, Rome
363G Captive Andromache (painting by Leighton)

Thompson Publishing Co., Syracuse, N. Y. Pictures of two kinds: blue prints, 4″x5″, 2c each, $20.00 per 1000; postage, 3c per 100. Black and white prints, 4″x5″, 15c each; 8″x10″, 50c each.

Cat. No.

2017 Three Fates (figures from Pediment of Parthenon, Athens)
2018 Iris (figure from Pediment of Parthenon, Athens)
3003 Roman Forum (general view)
3004 Roman Forum (view from Temple of Vespasian)
3005 Roman Forum (view from Colosseum)
3067 The Capitol
3249 Theatre of Marcellus
3107 Wall of Romulus, Palatine, 750 B.C.
3111 Detail of Palace of the Caesars
3217 Primitive fortifications of Gabii
1a Venus de Milo (statue in Louvre, Paris)
2a Venus de Milo (side view)

Cat. No.

3a Venus de Milo (bust)
4a Venus de Milo (side view)
8a Diana of Versailles (sculpture)
13a Portrait of Augustus, the Orator (statue in Louvre, Paris)
276a Muse Euterpe (sculpture)
277a Muse Melpomene (sculpture)
278a Muse Urania (sculpture)
279a Muse Polymnia (sculpture)
284a Mars (sculpture)
18a Laocoön (statue in Vatican, Rome)
20a Ariadne Sleeping (statue in Vatican, Rome)
22a Horses and Chariot (statue in Vatican, Rome)
24a Mercury (statue in Vatican, Rome)
25a Apollo Belvedere (statue in Vatican, Rome)
26a Apollo Belvedere (bust)
27a Discobolus (statue in Vatican, Rome)
28a Caesar Augustus (statue in Vatican, Rome)
29a Athena (statue in Vatican, Rome)
30a Juno Barberini (statue in Vatican, Rome)
31a Juno (bust)
33a Menelaus (statue in Vatican, Rome)
39a Boxer (statue in Vatican, Rome)
40a Boxer (statue in Vatican, Rome)
43a Triton (statue in Vatican, Rome)
47a Jupiter from Otricoli (bust in Vatican, Rome)
49a Ceres (statue in Vatican, Rome)
54a Young Augustus (statue in Vatican, Rome)
55a Belvedere Mercury (statue in Vatican, Rome)
170a Paris (statue in Vatican, Rome)
171a Hector (statue by Canova, in Vatican, Rome)
172a Ganymede by Leochares (statue in Vatican, Rome)
173a Penelope by Leochares (statue in Vatican, Rome)
177a Minerva Giustiniani (statue in Vatican, Rome)
288a Muse Clio (statue in Vatican, Rome)
289a Muse Calliope (statue in Vatican, Rome)
291a A Danaid (statue in Vatican, Rome)
268a Tritons (statue in Vatican, Rome)
65a Bronze Wolf (statue in Capitoline Museum, Rome)
66a Minerva (statue in Capitoline Museum, Rome)
67a M. Claudius Marcellus (statue in Capitoline Museum, Rome)
70a Homer (bust in Capitoline Museum, Rome)
71a Julius Caesar (bust in Capitoline Museum, Rome)
72a Augustus (bust in Capitoline Museum, Rome)
253a Virgil (bust in Capitoline Museum, Rome)
267a Marcellus (bust in Capitoline Museum, Rome)

Cat. No.

297a Minerva Bellica (No. 1. Capitoline Museum, Rome)
298a Minerva Bellica (No. 2. Capitoline Museum, Rome)
3229 Romulus and Remus (relief in Lateran, Rome)
84a Mars Ludovisi (statue in Terme Museum, Rome)
85a Juno Ludovisi (statue in Terme Museum, Rome)
134a Homer (bust in Museum, Naples)
137a Ganymede and the Eagle (statue in Museum, Naples)
141a Farnese Minerva (statue in Museum, Naples)
148a Juno (statue in Museum, Naples)
149a Julius Caesar (bust in Museum, Naples)
189a Orpheus, Eurydice and Mercury (relief in Museum, Naples)
190a Venus persuades Helen to fly with Paris (relief in Museum, Naples)
191a Mercury in Repose (statue in Museum, Naples)
326a Polyphemos (relief in Museum, Naples)
157a Hercules (bust in British Museum, London)
155b Cumaean Sibyl (fresco by Michelangelo, in Sistine Chapel, Vatican, Rome)
219b Aeneas carrying Anchises (detail of a fresco by Raphael, in Vatican, Rome)
386b Cumaean Sibyl (painting by Domenichino, Borghese Palace, Rome)
395b Aurora (fresco by Reni, ceiling of Rospigliosi Palace, Rome)
397b Cumaean Sibyl (painting by Reni, Uffizi, Florence)
411b Aurora (painting by Guercino, Ludovisi Villa, Rome)
1173b Aeneas at Dido's court (painting by Guerin)
617b Dido building Carthage (painting by Turner, National Gallery, London)
736½b Cassandra (painting by Rosetti)
630b The captive Andromache (painting by Leighton)
630½b Helen on the ramparts (painting by Leighton)
633b Sibyl (painting by Burne-Jones)
633½b The wine of Circe (painting by Burne-Jones)
632b A reading from Homer (painting by Alma-Tadema)
732½b Circe (painting by Riviere)
981b The age of Augustus (painting by Hiltensperger)
765b Three Fates (painting by Thumann)
814b Cumaean Sibyl (painting by Vedder)
2h Juno and Athena going to assist Greeks (drawing by Flaxman)
3h Neptune rising from the sea (drawing by Flaxman)
4h Ajax defending the Greek ships (drawing by Flaxman)
5h Fight for the body of Patroclus (drawing by Flaxman)
6h Andromache fainting on the walls (drawing by Flaxman)

Cat. No.

7h Hector's body dragged at the chariot of Achilles (drawing by Flaxman)
8h Priam trying to obtain Hector's body (drawing by Flaxman)
22h Ulysses giving wine to Polyphemus (drawing by Flaxman)
23h King of the Laestrygones seizing one of Ulysses' companions (drawing by Flaxman)
24h Ulysses at the table of Circe (drawing by Flaxman)
28h Scylla (drawing by Flaxman)
33h Minerva restoring Ulysses to his own shape (drawing by Flaxman)

The University Prints, Newton, Mass. Pictures, 5½"x8", 1½c each.

Cat. No.

A61 Discus thrower, after Myron (statue in British Museum, London)
A62 Discus thrower, after Myron (statue in Vatican, Rome)
A63 Discus thrower, after Myron (statue, Lancelotti Palace, Rome)
A74 Penelope (statue in Vatican, Rome. A copy of the head belonging to this statue, A453)
A95 Lemnian Athena (Cast. Albertinum, Dresden)
A96 Athena Parthenos (Copy. Prado, Madrid)
A97 Athena Parthenos (Varvakeion, copy. National Museum, Athens)
A98 Athena Parthenos (Lenormant, copy. National Museum, Athens)
A101 Athena Medici (Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris)
A105 Hera, Barberini Juno (Vatican, Rome)
A106 Hera, Borghese Juno (Glyptothek Ny Carlsberg, Copenhagen)
A107 Athena of Velletri (Louvre, Paris)
A108 Venus Genetrix (Louvre, Paris)
MA4 Head of Zeus (Museum, Boston)
A125 Ares, Borghese Mars (Louvre, Paris)
A136 The Fates, East Pediment of Parthenon (British Museum, London)
A175 Nereids (British Museum, London)
A176 Nereid (British Museum, London)
A179 Orpheus, Eurydice and Hermes (Museum, Naples)
A188 Eros with bow (Capitoline, Rome)
A190 Hermes of Praxiteles (Museum, Olympia)
A192 Hermes Belvedere (Vatican, Rome)
A207 Artemis of Gabii (Louvre, Paris)
A213 Ares Ludovisi (Terme, Rome)

Cat. No.

A233 Ganymedes and the eagle (Vatican, Rome)
A236 Herakles (Farnese, Museum, Naples)
A239 Poseidon (Lateran, Rome)
A247 Demeter of Knidos (British Museum, London)
A270 Laokoön (Vatican, Rome)
A272 Apollo Belvedere (Vatican, Rome)
A277 Menelaos and Patroklos (Loggia dei Lanzi, Florence)
A285 Triton (Vatican, Rome)
A288 Wrestlers (Uffizi, Florence)
A289 Wrestlers (Museum, Naples)
A291 Aphrodite of Melos (side. Louvre, Paris)
A295 Ariadne (Vatican, Rome)
A296 Artemis of Versailles (Louvre, Paris)
A297 Athena Giustiniani (Vatican, Rome)
A298 Athena Chiaramonti (Vatican, Rome)
A299 Muse, Melpomene (Louvre, Paris)
A300 Muse, Polyhymnia (Museum, Berlin)
A311 Herakles and the Hesperidai (Villa Albani, Rome)
A312 Paris and Helen. (Relief. Museum, Naples)
A392 Homer (Museum, Naples)
A418 Augustus from Prima Porta (Vatican, Rome)
A419 Augustus, standing, dressed in toga (Louvre, Paris)
A420 { Augustus—head (Glyptothek Ny Carlsberg, Copenhagen)
A420 { Augustus—youthful (Vatican, Rome)
A422 { Caesar (Museum, Naples)
A422 { Caesar (Louvre, Paris)
A423 { Caesar—front (British Museum, London)
A423 { Caesar—profile (British Museum, London)
A458 Lemnian Athena (Museum, Bologna)
A461 Hera (Farnese, marble. Museum, Naples)
A462 Hera (marble. Glyptothek Ny Carlsberg, Copenhagen)
A463 Hera from Argos (marble. National Museum, Athens)
A474 Hera Ludovisi (Terme, Rome)
A478 Apollo Belvedere (detail of 272. Vatican, Rome)
A484 Laokoön (detail of 270. Vatican, Rome)
A487 Zeus Otricoli (Vatican, Rome)
A491 Ariadne, sleeping, marble (Terme, Rome)
B1 Chariot Race; Greek Vase (Museum, Naples)
C18 Bacchus (Louvre, Paris)
C127 Cumaean Sibyl (Michelangelo. Ceiling. Sistine Chapel, Vatican, Rome)
C205 Polyphemus (Romano. Sala de Psiche, Palazzo del T. Mantua)
C210 Circe (Dossi. Borghese, Rome)
C219 Diana (Correggio. Convent S. Paolo, Parma)

Cat. No.

C237 Ganymede (Correggio. Imperial Gallery, Vienna)
C336 The forge of Vulcan (Tintoretto. Ducal Palace, Venice)
C396 Apollo and the hours (Aurora), (Reni. Casino Rospigliosi, Rome)
C417 The golden age (Giordano. Museum, Boston)
D131 "Quos Ego!" (Rubens. Gallery, Dresden)
E41 Vulcan presenting to Venus the arms of Aeneas (Boucher. Louvre, Paris)
E80 Dante and Virgil (Corot. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston)
E179 Diana with the Stag (Goujon. Louvre, Paris)
E214 Forge of Vulcan (Velasquez. Prado, Madrid)
ME24 The Danaïd (Rodin. Musée Rodin, Paris)
F93 Ulysses Deriding Polyphemus (Turner. National Gallery, London)
F137 The captive Andromache (Leighton. Gallery, Manchester)
F140 Flamma Vestalis (Burne-Jones. Private collection)
F146 A reading from Homer (Alma-Tadema. Private collection)
G80 Rome. Forum Romanum
G81 Rome. Forum Romanum (plan)
H80 Melpomene (Simmons. Library of Congress, Washington)
MH18 Calliope (Simmons. Library of Congress, Washington)
MH19 Clio (Simmons. Library of Congress, Washington)
MH24 Paris (McEwen. Library of Congress, Washington)
MH27 Orpheus (McEwen. Library of Congress, Washington)
MH30 Achilles (McEwen. Library of Congress, Washington)
MH31 Hercules (McEwen. Library of Congress, Washington)

See also other sources under PRINTS, page 52.

Post Cards

Art Institute of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. Write for leaflet giving lists of post cards interesting to classical teachers.

Speculum Imperi Romani. George Bell's cards of Roman Life. A. G. Seiler, 1224 Amsterdam Ave., New York City. 75c a set of 16.

Boston Museum of Art, Boston, Mass. Post cards showing Sargent wall paintings of characters from classical mythology; among them Hercules fighting with the hydra.

Library of Congress. Brentano's, Washington, D. C. Prices on request.

Oxford University Press, 114 Fifth Ave., New York City. Roman Life post cards from British Museum. Send for price list. Also ask about the "Villa Corneliana," a large colored chart.

Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City. Catalogue of cards and pictures. 5c and up. Service Bureau Item 174 (May, 1928) gives list.

Wall Pictures and Charts

Cybulski Colored History Pictures. A. J. Nystrom and Co., 2249 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill. $3.25 to $6.50.

CH3b Roman coins
CH4 Greek and Roman navies
CH5 Roman arms and armor
CH6 Roman soldiers—different types of infantry
CH7 Roman officers and horsemen
CH8 Roman camps at the time of the Republic and of the Empire
CH9 Greek and Roman implements of warfare
CH11 Roman home and architecture
CH15a Map of early Rome
CH15b Map of Imperial Rome
CH19 Roman costumes (men)
CH20 Roman costumes (men and women)

Gurlitt History Pictures. A. J. Nystrom and Co., 2249 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill. $3.25 to $6.50.

GH1 Castra Romana
GH2 Alesia
GH3 Caesar and Ariovistus
GH4 Vercingetorix and his staff
GH5 Caesar landing in Britannia
GH6 Caesar storms Avaricum
GH7 Soldiers of the legion

Lehmann Colored History Pictures. A. J. Nystrom and Co., 2249 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill. $2.50 to $5.75.

LH8 The Forum Romanum (reconstructed)
LH9 Interior of a Roman house
LH10 Roman warriors
LH39 Cicero's oration against Catiline
LH40 Chariot race
LH41 Mucius Scaevola
LH43 The Gauls in Rome
LH44 Destruction of Pompeii
LH46 Cincinnatus at the plow
LH49 Roman street life
LH52 Coriolanus meeting his mother and wife

The Roman Wall. Longmans, Green and Co., 55 Fifth Ave., New York City. Colored, $1.25.

A. Brüderhausen, 47 West 47th St., New York City. With the exception of Cybulski Pictures, the above wall pictures can also be secured from this firm. Illustrated catalogue, 10c.

Slides

George W. Bond Slide Co., incorporated with the McIntosh Stereopticon Co., 549 West Randolph St., Chicago, Ill. Slides, 45c each.

A. Brüderhausen, 47 West 47th St., New York City. Slides, 50c each for 10 or more; less than 10, 60c each. Four sets are:

Vergil's Aeneid (74 slides), $37.00
Ancient Mythology (83 slides), $41.50
The Roman House (50 slides), $25.00
Roman History and Art (80 slides), $40.00

Arthur S. Cooley, 631 North New St., Bethlehem, Pa. Sells and rents slides. Catalogue, 50c.

Eastman Educational Slide Co., Iowa City, Iowa. Slides on Roman themes. Set of 50, approximately $30.00. The following ten sets may be rented for $3.00 each, plus transportation:

Roman house	Julius Caesar 1
Wearing apparel	Julius Caesar 2
Games and amusements	Mythology
Communication and travel	The Roman Forum
Trades and crafts	Wanderings of Aeneas

Gramstorff Brothers, Malden, Mass. Legends and history. Slides, 50c each. Write for list and prices.

Keystone View Co., Meadville, Pa., and 33 West 42nd St., New York City.

About 150 slides on Roman life are listed in a "Social Science Catalogue." Slides, 45c each. Two sets of 50 or more each, entitled "Rome, the World Centre of Olden Times" and "Following Great Men Through Greece," may be rented for $3.60 and $6.00 respectively.

This company will eventually have available "A Library of Lantern Slides and Photographs," designed to furnish illustrative material for all phases of Latin teaching. Such well-known classical scholars as Louis E. Lord, of Oberlin College, and Victor D. Hill, of Ohio University, are coöperating in an effort to make the collection of great value.

Library of Art Institute, Lantern Slide Department, Chicago, Ill. Slides for rent, 5c each for 4 days. Slides also made to order.

Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City. Slides, 50c each. Sets also for rent at $1.00 each, plus transportation. Free service in New York City.

George R. Swain, 713 East University Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich. Of particular value are 400 slides concerned with Caesar and those dealing with classical mythology. Slides, 40c each; discount on 50 or more.

Thompson Publishing Co., Syracuse, N. Y. Prices of selected list of slides on request.

J. P. Troy, Ithaca, N. Y. Large collection of slides, well selected. Slides made to order, 45c each; 10% discount on 100 or more. List on request.

Universities. Slides are obtainable from the following institutions:

University of California, Visual Education Department, Berkeley, Calif. Slides, $2.00 per set. Subjects: The Roman House, Classical Mythology, Life of Caesar, and Gallic campaigns.

University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

University of Indiana, Bloomington, Ind.

University of Iowa, Extension Division, Iowa City, Iowa.

University of Kansas, Bureau of Visual Education, Lawrence, Kansas.

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

University of the State of New York, Visual Education Department, Albany, N. Y.

University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

University Prints, Newton, Mass. Extensive list. Slides, 50c each.

Williams, Brown, and Earle, 918 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Write for list and prices.

Motion Pictures

Metropolitan Museum of Art, 82nd St. and Fifth Ave., New York City. $15.00 for each showing.

The Gorgon's Head (2 reels)

George Kleine, 49 West 45th St., New York City. $25.00 for each showing.

Julius Caesar (6 reels)
Last Days of Pompeii (6 reels)
Spartacus (6 reels)

Jessie Muse, Girls' High School, Atlanta, Ga. One-half receipts, with guarantee of $15.00.

The Descent into Avernus (2 reels)

Films

Spencer Lens Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

This firm is preparing 20 rolls of films for use in their lantern known as the Delineascope, covering various aspects of Roman life. The pictures were selected by Helen Tanzer, Associate Professor of Latin, Hunter College, New York City. Prices on request. The films dealing with Vergil are ready.

Eastman Kodak Co., Teaching Film Department, Rochester, N. Y.

Facilities similar to the above are afforded by this company.

Wall Maps

Westermann Series. Rand, McNally and Co., Chicago, Ill. $8.75 to $14.25.

Map of the Roman Republic
Map of the Roman Empire
Map of Caesar's campaigns in Gaul

W. and A. K. Johnston Series. A. J. Nystrom and Co., 2249 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill. $6.00 to $9.50.

Cat. No.
JC81 Orbis Veteribus Notus
JC90 Orbis Romanus
JC91 Italia Antiqua
JC93 Caesar de Bello Gallico

Webster-Knowlton-Hazen Series. A. J. Nystrom and Co., 2249 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill. $3.25 to $7.00.

Cat. No.
AH1 The Ancient World—trade routes and commercial products
AH2 Geographical knowledge in Antiquity
AH10 Ancient Italy
AH11 Development of the Roman Empire, 264 B. C.-180 A. D.
AH12 Rome Imperial and Republican
AH13 Roman Empire

Outline Maps

Johnston Series. A. J. Nystrom and Co., 2249 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill. Size D, 8″x10½″, 1½c each; $3.25 for 500. Size DD, 10½″x15″, 3c each; $6.00 for 500; postage extra.

Mediterranean Lands
Italy
Roman World
Rome

PICTURES, PHOTOGRAPHS, AND PRINTS. (Add other materials in space below.)

C. MISCELLANEOUS ILLUSTRATIVE MATERIAL

Further helps in the way of visualization, which throw light upon the background or intensify the value of the study of Latin, will be found in exhibits which may be worked out in the form of (1) Posters, (2) Notebooks and Scrapbooks, (3) Casts, (4) Models, (5) Bulletin Boards, and (6) Costumes.

Posters

Roman Life Exhibit (Service Bureau Item 23)

In arranging for posters for a Roman life exhibit, the following plan has been worked out successfully:

A chairman is appointed for each topic. He assumes responsibility not only for getting information but for finding suitable illustrative material and seeing that this is effectively displayed, generally on posters, but in other forms also. Each pupil should have some definite point to work up. He must not only be required to read widely on this point but on the day of the exhibit he should also post a written account in connection with the illustrative matter which he has collected or prepared. Within three days after the exhibit has been put in place, each pupil should examine carefully all the material of the entire collection. There is usually so strong a personal incentive by reason of the desire to see what one's friends have done that it is not hard to enforce this regulation.

On the day of the exhibit, each pupil wears a small placard on which is printed, "Ask me about ——." Visitors are supposed to ask questions on the various topics.

Large signs at the top of the wall under which posters are displayed should be used to indicate the various divisions. Topic cards with page references greatly facilitate the work of preparation.

This project is one in which the entire Latin department may participate with advantage. It is especially well adapted to the needs of teachers who desire to set forth the work of Latin pupils for the school as a whole and for parents in particular. If it is properly managed, pupils greatly enjoy preparing it and probably learn much about the life of the Romans which will stay with them because of the personal element involved in rounding out the exhibit.

Topics for Committees

The city of Rome
Government
Politics
Some distinguished Romans
Military life
Amusements

Religion
The Romans as engineers
Rome's water supply
The baths
The slaves
The forum
The professions
Honorary rewards
Art
Education
Travel
Burial
The house and its furniture
Meals
Marriage
Dress
Books, letters, etc.
Pompeii
Language
The position of women
Ships

Caesar Exhibit. Suggestions for a Caesar exhibit are found in Service Bureau Item 102. Item 328 includes exhibits under the title, "Open House in the Latin Department." (Each 5c.)

Notebooks and Scrapbooks

Service Bureau Items containing outlines or ideas regarding the content of notebooks are recommended as being suggestive only. Some of them are listed as follows:

Vergil (Items 15, 346, 376)
Junior High School (Item 316)
Derivatives (Item 77)
General Discussion (Item 308)

Scrapbooks dealing with allusions to the classics in literature and art, pictorial representation of points of syntax, vocabulary, etc., may be examined at the Service Bureau of Classical Teachers, but cannot be sold or lent.

Casts

P. P. Caproni and Brother, 1914 Washington St., Boston, Mass. Large, illustrated catalogue, $1.10.

Eugene Lucchesi, Inc., 859 Lexington Ave., New York City. Large, illustrated catalogue, $1.10.

Denoyer-Geppert Co., 5238 Ravenswood Ave., Chicago, Ill. Illustrated catalogue sent free to schools.

Museums. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Art Institute of Chicago, and similar institutions in other large cities will make casts, although at rather a high price. They may also be imported from Europe.

THESE MODERN PUBLIC BUILDINGS HAVE MANY STRIKING CLASSICAL FEATURES:

A Page from a Latin Notebook

Models

Friedrich Rausch, Sundhaüserstrasse 5, Nordhausen am Harz, Germany. Splendid but rather expensive models of Greek and Roman objects, obtainable either from this firm direct, or through G. E. Stechert and Co., 31 East 10th St., New York City, or A. Brüderhausen, 47 West 47th St., New York City. The Service Bureau lends a certain number of the Rausch illustrated catalogues for postage only, 12c.

Articles on Models. Those who plan to purchase models of Greek and Roman objects should read a series of articles by Miss Annette Glick, Franklin High School, Los Angeles, which appeared in the Historical Outlook, Vol. XVII, No. 8 (December, 1926). Most teachers, however, will undoubtedly feel compelled to fall back upon their own skill and that of their pupils in reproducing antiquities.

The issues of the Classical Journal contain accounts of models and the files of the Service Bureau (Item 347, 5c) have many papers bearing upon the subject which have been contributed by teachers. Several of them describe the carving of various objects from soap.

Classical Journal, March, 1919, and November, 1921. Construction of Caesar's Bridge.

Bulletin Board Material

Bulletin Boards and Displayers. Multiplex Display Fixture Co., 152 West 42nd St., New York City; Universal Fixture Corporation, 135 West 23rd St., New York City; and Denoyer-Geppert Co., 5235 Ravenswood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Printing Outfits. Wheeler Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill., and Shapgold Printing Co., 4 West 26th St., New York City. $1.75 and up.

Gummed Letters. Willson's Paper Letters and Figures, The Tablet and Ticket Co., 35 West 45th St., New York City, and Shapgold Printing Co., 4 West 26th St., New York City.

Cards and Paper. The above firms or any large paper company.

Dennison Manufacturing Co., Fifth Ave. and 26th St., New York City. Specialize in bulletin board material.

Costumes

Becker, W. A. Gallus, or Roman Scenes of the Time of Augustus. Translated by the Rev. Frederick Metcalfe. Dress of the Men, pp. 408-430; Dress of the Women, pp. 431-450. New edition. Longmans, Green and Co. $2.00.

Friedlander, Ludwig. Roman Life and Manners Under the Early Empire. Translated by L. A. Magnus and J. H. Freese. Vol II, Chap. II, pp. 173-185. George Routledge and Sons, London; imported by E. P. Dutton and Co. $2.80 per vol.

Johnston, Harold W. The Private Life of the Romans. Chap. VII, Dress and Personal Ornaments, pp. 158-182. Scott, Foresman and Co. $2.00.

Jones, H. Stuart. Companion to Roman History. Chap. V, A. Clothing Trades, pp. 327-330; B. Shoes; p. 331. Oxford University Press. $5.85.

McDaniel, Walton Brooks. Roman Private Life and Its Survivals. Chap. VI, Clothing, pp. 81-96. Longmans, Green and Co. $1.75.

Preston, Harriet Waters and Dodge, Louise. The Private Life of the Romans. Chap. III, Clothing, pp. 88-104. Benj. H. Sanborn and Co. $1.50.

Sandys, Sir John E. A Companion to Latin Studies. Chap. V, pp. 190-199. Macmillan Co. $9.25.

Schmid, Viola I. Costumes for Classical Plays. Service Bureau Bulletin X. 20c.

Wilkins, A. S. Roman Antiquities. Materials of Dress, pp. 72-73; Dress of the Men, pp. 73-75; Dress of the Women, p. 75; Coverings for the Head and Feet, pp. 75-77. Macmillan Co. 80c.

Wilson, Lillian M. The Roman Toga, pp. 17-127. Johns Hopkins Press. $5.00.

Wilson, Lillian M. How the Romans Dressed. Service Bureau Item 171. 15c.

Eaves Costume Co., 151 West 46th St., New York City. Costumes may be rented from this company.

MISCELLANEOUS. (Add other materials in space below.)

D. LATIN CLUBS

The Latin Club. Lillian B. Lawler. Service Bureau Bulletin XII. 45c. An elaborate treatment of the subject with all possible helps in the way of lists of books, articles, and equipment in general.

A Handbook for Latin Clubs. Susan Paxson. D. C. Heath and Co. $1.00.

Costumes for Classical Plays. Viola I. Schmid. Service Bureau Bulletin X. 20c. For plays, see list on page 30; for songs, see page 34.

Classical Journal. This magazine contains many suggestions for Classical Clubs under the departments headed "Current Events" and "Hints for Teachers."

Service Bureau Leaflets. In these lists of materials prepared for circulation by the Service Bureau many items of interest in connection with club programs will be found.

State Materials. News Letters sent out in certain states and such printed material as the Latin Bulletin published at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., are sources of suggestion.

(Progressive teachers will not need to be warned of the dangers inherent in the idea of a Latin Club, which in the hands of a weak instructor sometimes takes the place of serious study in the classroom.)

LATIN CLUBS. (Add other materials in space below.)

II. TRAVEL AND ADVANCED STUDY

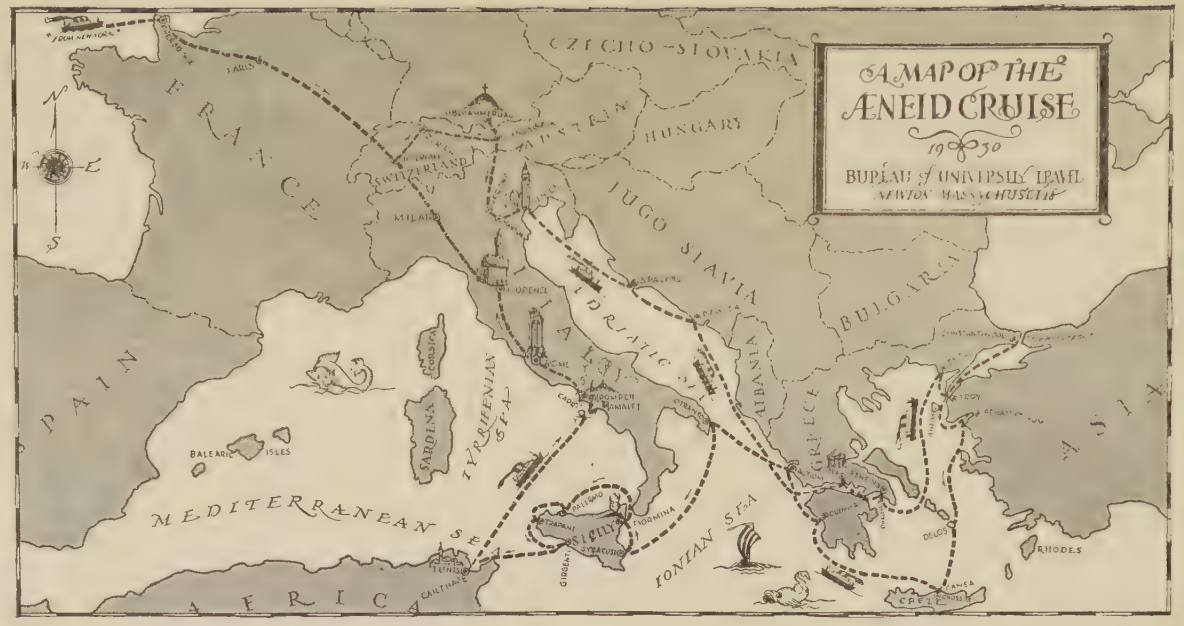
Visits to Greece, Italy, and Sicily

Opportunities for study on classical sites are within the range of most teachers who really want to get a first-hand acquaintance with the countries where the Greeks and Romans lived. Aside from the trips which any tourist may make to these lands, courses of study are afforded by The American School of Classical Studies at Athens or by the School of Classical Studies connected with the American Academy in Rome. This latter institution provides for the needs of advanced students during the year or years (including a trip to Greece) and in the summer offers a six weeks' course for teachers who cannot spend a longer time in Rome. In addition to lectures by the director, Professor Grant Showerman of the University of Wisconsin, many excursions are made in and about the city to places of classical interest. The inspiration which the student brings back with him is incalculable.

Further details as to admission, expenses, etc., may be obtained from the Executive Secretary, Roscoe Guernsey, 101 Park Avenue, New York City, or as regards the summer session from Professor Grant Showerman, 420 North Butler St., Madison, Wis.

A Cruise in 1930 in Honor of Vergil

The nation-wide celebration of the birth of Vergil two thousand years ago, known as the Bimillennium Vergilianum, which is to take place in 1930-31, among other unique advantages offered to those who seek a more intimate acquaintance with this poet, provides an opportunity of superlative interest and value; namely, a cruise (or cruises) to the scenes immortalized in Vergil's Aeneid. The accompanying map shows the itinerary which the steamer sent out by the Bureau of University Travel in the summer of 1930 will follow, under the leadership of Dr. Ralph V. D. Magoffin, President of the Archaeological Institute and of the American Classical League.



A CRUISE IN 1930 IN HONOR OF VERGIL

A Trip Through France for Caesar Students and Teachers

An illustrated guide book has been published for the convenience of travelers interested in Caesar's campaigns in Gaul. A trip through France and Belgium with a view to visiting sites made famous by Caesar's Gallic Wars is likely to be greatly facilitated by this paper text containing maps, pictures, and accounts of events recorded by the Roman writer. It is entitled "Guide illustré des campagnes de César en Gaule" and is published in French by the Guillaume Budé Association (the French Classical Association) at 95 Boulevard Raspail, Paris; price 12 francs. Imported by Brentano, 1 West 47th Street, New York City.

Learned Societies

Advanced study is greatly stimulated by meetings and publications of such learned societies as the Philological Association (Secretary, Joseph W. Hewitt, Middletown, Conn.) and the Archaeological Institute of America. The latter publishes through The Archaeological Society of Washington, D. C., a richly illustrated and most attractive bulletin each month entitled "Art and Archaeology." This bulletin is sent without charge to members of the Institute; price to others, $5.00. Address, Architect's Building, Washington, D. C.

Art Galleries and Museums

Visits to certain large Art Galleries and Museums with attendance upon lectures may be highly stimulating.

TRAVEL AND ADVANCED STUDY. (Add other materials in space below.)

III. CLASSICAL ASSOCIATIONS AND CLUBS

Much inspiration will come from attendance at such professional meetings of classical teachers as the following:

Classical Association of the Middle West and South. Publisher of the Classical Journal. Address: Roy Flickinger, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.

Classical Association of the Atlantic States. Publisher of The Classical Weekly. Address: Charles Knapp, 1737 Sedgwick Ave., New York City.

State Meetings and Classical Clubs in the larger institutions and cities have programs often rich in significance for the thoughtful person. The New York Classical Club, with a membership of eight hundred, is one example of such an association of lovers of the classics.

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATIONS AND CLUBS. (Add other materials in space below.)

PART II

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE USE OF CERTAIN ITEMS IN PART I

The value of the materials listed in Part I will be determined by the intelligent use made of them by teachers of Latin. A few suggestions are offered in this section which may stimulate further suggestions and use. Particular attention has been given to the organization of important topics on Roman life and thought as a basis for wide reading, deep study, and the working out of interesting projects. For example, Latin's contribution to the English and Romance languages, relationships with modern life, the use of classical expressions and classical allusions as they appear in modern literature and art, the human side of the authors being read in the classroom, and the compilation of "Findings" in the form of posters, scrapbooks and file cards, offer opportunities to the professionally-minded teacher.

I. IMPORTANT TOPICS FOR READING, STUDY, AND PROJECTS

A. ROMAN LIFE AND THOUGHT

The following items are suggestive as a basis for wide reading, deep study, and possible working out of interesting projects.

Important Topics from Part I of the Classical Investigation Report. Sold by American Classical League, New York University, New York City. Abridged edition, 35c.

DAILY LIFE OF THE ROMANS

1. The Roman family and the Roman attitude toward the family as an element in the state.
2. The education of children.
3. Marriage and the position of women.
4. The sanctity and purity of the life within the home; the principles of obedience, respect for elders, simplicity and frugality, modesty, deference to authority, pride of race; the contrast between some of these characteristics and certain modern tendencies.
5. The manner of living among the Romans; their houses, servants, meals, and dress.
6. The lack of present-day conveniences, such as facilities for lighting, determining the time of day, etc., and the effect of this lack upon the Roman mode of life as contrasted with ours.
7. Methods of writing letters and publishing books; private and public libraries.
8. Private activities outside the home: the baths, Roman holidays (e.g., Saturnalia, Lupercalia, Floralia, New Year's Day), and their modern survivals or counterparts.
9. Games and amusements (e.g., in the Campus Martius, the Circus, the theater, the amphitheater); survivals, such as the Italian morra, or the modern circus.
10. Modes of travel by land and sea: famous streets and roads chariots, litters, ships, docks, and lighthouses.
11. Background for understanding such allusions as "thumbs down," "Morituri te salutamus."
12. The Roman's attitude toward his environment: how medicine was regarded, with what animals and plants he was familiar, what he knew of earth, sky, and natural phenomena in general.

13. Water supply, public baths, street lighting, police, fire protection, etc.
14. Measures of time; divisions of the day and night.
15. Roman life as a whole, as shown in historical novels.

Significance of Rome as a Whole

1. The Roman genius for government, law, and organization in general.
2. The Roman genius for practical affairs.
3. Rome's domination of the world.
4. Rome's belief in her own high mission.
5. The persistence of the imperial idea.
6. Rome the Eternal City.

Influence of Rome on Western Civilization

1. Our specific debt to the Romans, our alphabet, our language, Roman types in printing, names of months, and the like.
2. Our general debt to the Romans: the spread of Roman civilization through western Europe, the political and cultural development of the Latin races, including those in South America.

Characteristic Roman Qualities and Stories Illustrative of Them

1. Patriotism: Curtius, Cincinnatus, Decius, Fabius.
2. Courage: Horatius, Cloelia, Marcus Manlius; the remark of Pyrrhus.
3. Fortitude: Mucius Scaevola; attitude of the Romans following the battle of Cannae and similar defeats.
4. Honor in keeping one's word: Regulus.
5. Integrity in public life: Curius, Fabricius, Cato.
6. Sternness of Roman discipline: L. Junius Brutus, Aulus Postumius, Manlius Torquatus, Cato the Elder.
7. Uprightness in private life: Lucretia.
8. Frugality and simplicity: Manius Curius, Cato, Scipio.
9. Roman pride of race: the Gauls in Rome, the battle of the Caudine Forks.
10. Respect for gods: Aeneas; Tarquin and the Sibylline books.
11. Modesty: Cornelia.
12. Obedience to authority: Titus Manlius.
13. Feeling for justice: L. Junius Brutus.
14. Pride in worthy achievement ("gloria"): the Fabii, Camillus, Aemilius Paulus, Marcellus, Scipio.

Political, Social, and Economic Attainments of the Romans

1. Political methods in Rome and a comparison with present methods.
2. Aims of political parties in the Roman state and comparison with present political parties.
3. Social reformers and radicals; the Gracchi, Drusus, Catiline, Caesar; comparison with modern representatives of progressive, radical, and labor parties.
4. Class struggles; agrarian problems in ancient and modern times; conflict of capital with labor.
5. Effect of colonial expansion; of slavery.
6. Taxation problems, ancient and modern.
7. Exploitation of national resources.
8. Problem of poverty and luxury, ancient and modern.
9. Professions and trades among the Romans: the lawyer, doctor, banker, money lender, author, baker, dyer, florist.

The Government of Ancient Rome

1. The three classes of society and modern parallels.
2. The senate; comparison with the United States senate.
3. Popular assemblies.
4. Duties and privileges of Roman citizenship and modern analogies.
5. Roman officials and modern counterparts.
6. Comparison of Roman constitution with that of the United States.
7. The Roman colonial and provincial system and a comparison with those of England and of the United States.
8. The sources of weakness in the Roman state and comparison with present day tendencies.
9. Traditions of Roman government in western Europe.
10. Relation of Roman empire to the Christian church.
11. Background for understanding common allusions to such terms as "curule chair," "the fasces," "tribune," "twelve tables," "dictator," "censor," "consul."

Roman History and Traditions—Some Important Topics

1. Early Rome: the seven kings, Romulus, the Horatii and Curiatii, Tarpeia.
2. The establishment of the Republic: Brutus, Horatius, Appius Claudius.
3. Extension of the Republic over Italy: Camillus, Fabricius, Manlius, Cincinnatus, Pyrrhus.

4. Struggle of plebeians for equal rights: Menenius Agrippa, Coriolanus, the Fabii.
5. Struggle with Carthage: Duilius, Fabius, Regulus, Hannibal, Hamilcar, the Scipios, Cato the Elder.
6. Roman control of the Mediterranean world: Flaminius, Aemilius Paulus, suppression of piracy.
7. Growth of popular rights: the Gracchi.
8. Civil war: Marius, Sulla, Cinna.
9. Downfall of the Republic: Pompey, Cicero, Caesar, Crassus, Cato, Brutus, Antony.
10. The Empire: Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero, Hadrian, Trajan, Marcus Aurelius, Constantine.
11. Background for understanding common allusions, such as "Punic faith," "Delenda est Carthago," "Crossing the Rubicon," "The die is cast," "Et tu, Brute," "Veni, vidi, vici," "A Fabian policy," "Pax Romana," "Vae victis," "Refusing the crown."

Important Points of Government of Rome in the Time of Cicero (Item 1, Service Bureau for Classical Teachers).

PART I. GENERAL STATEMENTS

I. Type of Government and Its Management
   1. The government of Rome was in theory a republic.
   2. It was carried on by:
      1) The Assemblies.
      2) The Magistrates.
      3) The Senate.

II. Classes of Society
   1. There were three classes of society:
      1) The nobles or the senatorial class composed of those persons who had descended from curule magistrates (consul, censor, praetor, dictator, curule aedile). This class held the offices almost entirely. When a member of one of the other orders succeeded in obtaining office (as did Cicero), he was called a "novus homo."
      2) The knights or the equestrian order. To belong to this order one must have at least $20,000. These men were the capitalists of Rome and, in general, were engaged in business.
      3) The common people included those not belonging to 1) or 2) and not comprised in the class known as the "libertini" (men who had been freed from slavery, had the right of voting, could hold property, but were not eligible to office).

2. There were frequent struggles between the senatorial class on the one hand and the knights and the plebeians on the other, the latter classes trying to obtain more rights from the nobles who from the early period of the republic had had control of the offices and formed the dominant power at Rome.

III. Political Parties

There were two parties, the aristocratic or senatorial and the democratic.

Part II. The Assemblies

I. The Comitia Curiata

Its chief power lay in its right to confer the military "imperium" upon consuls and praetors.

II. The Comitia Centuriata

1. Met on the Campus Martius.
2. Could be summoned by a consul, praetor, or dictator.
3. Elected the consuls, praetors, and censors.

III. The Comitia Tributa

1. Met in the Comitium.
2. Was an assembly of the people by tribes, the plebeians being more numerous than any other class.
3. Elected the tribunes, quaestors, aediles, and petty magistrates.
4. Had law-making powers and hence was of much importance.

Notes:

1. The power of the Assemblies was limited by the fact that they were largely influenced by scheming politicians.
2. As no discussion was allowed in the Assemblies, but only voting, a meeting known as a "contio" could be called by any magistrate who wished to present a certain matter. It was before such a "contio" that Cicero delivered the oration on the Manilian Law.
3. Religious forms played a large part in the political affairs of Rome and were often used as a tool by unscrupulous politicians.

Part III. The Magistrates

I. Consuls (Legal age, 43)

1. These were two in number and shared the power between them.
2. They were elected usually in July by the Comitia Centuriata and took office January 1. They gave their names to the year of office.
3. Their powers were as follows:
   1) They possessed the "imperium," the supreme military authority.

2) They presided over the election of the higher magistrates.
3) They called the senate together.
4) They had general control over all officers except tribunes.
5) They led armies (but not often after 146 B. C.).
6) After their year of office, they could be governors of provinces with the title of "pro-consul."

II. Quaestors (Legal age, 40)
1. They were eight in number.
2. They were elected by the Comitia Centuriata.
3. They possessed the "imperium."
4. Their powers were mainly judicial, though they could lead armies and preside over certain elections.
5. Their term of office was one year.
6. After their year of office, they, like the consuls, could govern a province.

III. Quaestors (Legal age, 40)
1. These were twenty in number (two in Rome and eighteen in the provinces).
2. They were elected by the Comitia Tributa, taking office December 5, and drawing lots as to which province they would go to in case they were not assigned to Rome.
3. They were the public treasurers, their duty being to collect all money due the state and to pay it out again to the proper officers. They were assisted by "scribae" (clerks).
4. Their term of office was one year.

IV. Tribunes
1. They were chosen for the first time in the 5th century B. C. to guard the rights of the plebeians.
2. They were ten in number (in Cicero's day).
3. They were elected by the Comitia Tributa.
4. They held office one year, beginning December 10.
5. They possessed no "imperium."
6. They could veto the act of any officer if they acted as a unit. (In Cicero's time, this latter limitation was not observed.)

V. Aediles
1. These were four in number, two plebeian and two curule.
2. They were elected by the Comitia Tributa.
3. Duties:
1) To look after streets, lighting, water, protection from fire, etc.
2) To give the games.
4. Their term of office was one year.

VI. Censors
1. Elected every five years for eighteen months by the Comitia Centuriata.

2. Duties:
   1) To take the census and assess property.
   2) To supervise morals.
   3) To help with finances.
   4) To assist in the superintendence of public works.

NOTE: This office lost its dignity in the last years of the republic and was finally absorbed by the emperor.

What the High School Pupil in Latin Should Know about the Romans (Item 16, Service Bureau for Classical Teachers)

Although the extent of this knowledge will be dependent upon the number of years he studies the subject, generally speaking the four-year Latin student should be more or less acquainted with the following points:

1. How the Romans lived—such matters in general as are discussed in Johnston's Private Life of the Romans.
2. The classes of society at Rome, the kind of government under which the people lived, their politics, military organization, and such important movements in the republican period as the struggle of the people for political rights, the growth of the one-man power, the gradual extension of Roman conquest, etc.
3. The belief of the Romans in their high mission as a widely ruling state.
4. The way the Romans felt about the duties of a citizen toward the state.
5. How the Romans felt about religion—their attitude toward the gods and the performances of ceremonies in connection with them.
6. The genius of the Romans for law, order, and organization in general, and the effect this has had upon the world.
7. The tendency of the Romans to look at matters in the light of the "practical" rather than as the Greeks were inclined to do.
8. The names of a few great writers and the kind of literature they gave to the world.
9. A few of Rome's leading men whose names are matters of common knowledge among educated people.
10. The stories back of such well-known expressions as "Crossing the Rubicon," "A Pyrrhic victory," "A Fabian policy," "Carthage must be destroyed," etc.

What the High School Pupil Should Know about Roman Religion (Item 105, Service Bureau for Classical Teachers)

1. The student and teacher should know the names, functions, and the ordinary mythology of the Graeco-Roman gods and heroes.

2. The student and teacher should know how these divine and semi-divine beings are represented in the great works of the Greek sculptors.
3. It is desirable that the teacher should know something of the manner in which these gods and heroes are represented in the Renaissance—especially in art.
4. The student and teacher should be familiar (at least in Vergil) with the geography and the system of rewards and punishments dealt out to men in the Lower World. The sixth book of the Aeneid is more interesting if Vergil's relation to the conceptions of his predecessors, and Dante's connection with this poet's work are explained in simple outline.
5. The teacher of Caesar and Cicero should explain to his class the salient points in the organization and the functions of the augurs, pontifices, and haruspices.
6. The knowledge of the ritual and meaning of the Roman sacrifices, and of the architectural arrangements and purposes of the Roman temple will be an aid to the understanding and appreciation of the orations of Cicero and the six books of Vergil.

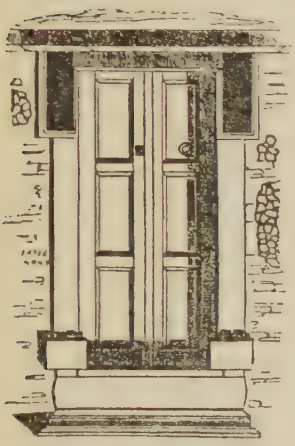
Wide Reading in "Background." Books listed in the Bibliographies appearing on pages 13 to 29.

B. LATIN WORDS WHICH CONSTITUTE A LARGE PART OF THE ENGLISH AND ROMANCE LANGUAGES

Stories Back of English Words

The illustrations that follow are only a few of the countless examples of English words which contain pictures of Roman life or reflect Roman ideas.

JANITOR. The Romans always had a slave who stood by the door. Since the latter was called JANUA, the term "janitor" came to be applied to him. Our janitors have a great many duties other than those connected with waiting upon the door; but this detail of Roman house management is crystallized in their name.



A Roman Door
By permission of Longmans, Green and Co.

AMBITION. This word is derived from AMBI, "about," and IRE, "to go." It meant originally "going about" or "canvassing" for votes, then a seeking for advancement in politics, which was the only career which the majority of the Romans regarded as proper, and finally a seeking for advancement in any field.

CAMPUS. In the word CAMPUS we preserve the memory of a part of Rome. Over by the Tiber River was a section of the city known as the "Campus Martius" or "Field of Mars." Here the army assembled and drilled. Here the Roman young men gathered for athletic training and military drill, both infantry and cavalry, for any exercise, in fact, whether mental or bodily, and for recreation of all kinds. So deep an impression has that piece of ground made upon the minds of men that today the name CAMPUS is still given to the grounds of an institution which are used for games and recreation.

CANDIDATE. This word is a derivative from CANDIDATUS. It is not only interesting in itself, but interesting further because it illustrates a very frequent process in the development of meanings of words. The Latin word CANDIDATUS was derived from CANDIDUS, "white," and meant "a person dressed in white." Now it was the Roman custom at election times for those who

were running for office to wear freshly whitened robes when appearing in public and asking for support. Hence, CANDIDATUS came to mean "a white robed seeker for office." In our word "candidate" all idea of "white attire" has disappeared, leaving only the meaning of "a seeker or applicant for office." Thus the original meaning has been entirely lost.

CAVALIER. This rather stately word suggests to us a Spanish gentleman who is gallant in the extreme, has courtly ways, and is especially polite to the ladies. It is rather amusing to know that this term has come down to us from the Latin word CABALLUS which only meant to the Roman a farm horse or an old "nag." People who know a great deal about how language is made understand why the Romance languages (through which the term comes to us) should have inherited this word CABALLUS instead of the more respectable Latin word EQUUS. They tell us that, as a rule, it is the speech of the common people which has prevailed rather than that of the intellectual class. So the farmer's "nag" passed over into modern language instead of the Roman gentleman's "horse" or "steed."

DELIRIUM, "madness," retains today its ancient meaning. Its origin is curious and illustrates how words that were originally slang expressions have now become thoroughly respectable. "Delirium" comes from DE, "from," "off," and LIRA, "furrow," and means literally "off one's furrow." The phrase originated in the country districts, where not to be able to plough a straight furrow was the mark of a poor farmer. Compare the English expression "straight as a furrow." Hence DE LIRA, "off one's furrow," gradually came to be a slang phrase meaning "crazy." The modern slang corresponding to this is "off one's trolley," which however will probably never attain the dignity of "delirium."

FANATIC is derived from FANUM, a "shrine," "temple," and originally meant one who was inspired by the god whom he worshiped. Then it came to mean one filled with religious frenzy and then one who is excessively enthusiastic on any subject.

FINE, in "to pay a fine," is derived from FINIS, "end," and originally meant that which "ended or terminated" a trial. Since this in most cases involved the payment of a sum of money, "fine" came to mean the sum of money paid as a penalty for breaking rules or laws.

INAUGURATE. Meant originally to perform the duty of an AUGUR, a Roman religious official, who at the beginning of any public or religious ceremony "took the auspices," i. e., consulted the sacred books or watched for other omens to find out whether the gods favored the proposed undertaking.

LUNATIC is derived from LUNA, meaning "moon," and means liter-

ally "moonstruck." It was supposed in antiquity that continuous exposure to the light of the moon caused insanity. This belief still survives.

MANUFACTURE and MANUSCRIPT have today a meaning quite inconsistent with their derivation. Before the days of machinery all articles were "handmade," i.e., "manufactured," which means literally "handmade." When machine-made articles came upon the market, they continued to be described by the word "manufactured" and the workshop continued to be called a "manufactory," although the articles are no longer "made by hand." Look up for yourself the corresponding development of "manuscript."

PAGAN is derived from PAGUS, "a village," and meant originally a "villager" as distinguished from one who lived in a town or city. When Christianity was introduced, it spread first in the cities so that, after the principal towns of a locality were converted, the inhabitants of the neighboring villages still adhered to the old religion. Hence a "pagan" or villager came to mean one who had not embraced Christianity.

PECUNIARY has had an interesting history which throws light upon one of the early periods in the development of civilized man. PECUNIA meant "money" and our word "pecuniary" accordingly means "pertaining to money" or "financial." But originally it meant "cattle" and has come down to us from an age antedating the coinage of money, when men reckoned their wealth by their flocks and herds. Thus "pecuniary" is a memorial of that far-off period in man's history.

PROFANE is derived from PRO, "before," and FANUM, "temple." A person who was "before the temple" was "outside the temple" and hence was regarded as not sacred, unholy and finally lacking in reverence toward the gods. Hence irreverent speech is "profanity."

RIVAL is from RIVUS, meaning "brook." "Rivals" therefore originally meant "men who dwelt on the banks of the same brook." Disputes were certain to arise among them as to the time when each could use the stream for irrigation purposes, one turning it off into his own fields earlier than he should, another leaving the sluices open longer than he should. Consequently men "living on the same stream" were certain to be in competition, and hence "rivals" came to mean "competitors."

ROSTRUM commemorates the first naval victory of the Romans. In 358 B. C. the consul Maenius defeated the fleet of Antium near that city and as trophies of his victory removed from the captured ships the decorated "beaks" (called ROSTRA in Latin) and placed them on the speaker's platform in the forum at Rome. This platform was thereafter called the "Rostra" or the "Beaks."

Hence comes our word "rostrum," the singular form, originally meaning the "beak of a ship," and now a raised speaker's platform.

SALARY is derived from SAL, meaning "salt." The SALARIUM of the ancient soldier was originally his regular allowance of "salt," and then the money given him instead of the actual salt itself. Then it was applied to any regular payment. Compare our expressions "to earn one's salt" and "not worth his salt."

SIESTA is derived from SEXTA (HORA) and meant originally the "sixth hour." The Roman reckoning began at 6 A. M. and thus the sixth hour was at noon. This was the usual time for a nap and hence SEXTA or "siesta," in its modern form, came to mean a nap in the middle of the day, now usually in the afternoon.

STREET was originally STRATA VIA, meaning literally "paved road." The word came into use during the Roman occupation of Britain to designate the great paved roads which the Romans built throughout Britain and was used in contrast to city streets. Later, when paved streets in the city became common, the word was transferred to city thoroughfares. The old use of the word is seen in Watling Street, the name still applied to the road from London to Dover.

SUBJUGATE is derived from SUB, "under," and JUGUM, "yoke." When a hostile army surrendered to the Romans, it was forced in token of submission to pass "under the yoke." Hence to "bring an enemy under the yoke" meant to force them to submit.

TRIVIAL now means "of slight importance," "trifling," as in "trivial objections," etc. It has traveled a long distance from its original meaning, and, when we know its literal meaning, we find preserved a miniature picture of one phase of Roman country life. It is derived from TRES, "three," and VIA, "road." It calls up a picture of three intersecting roads with perhaps a fountain where people come for water and remain to gossip about the trifling affairs of the day. Hence "trivial" literally refers to the idle conversation of loiterers who gather "at the meeting of three roads."

VILLAIN is derived from VILLA, "farmhouse," and meant originally "a farmlaborer." It was used in contrast to "gentry" and gradually became a term of contempt as describing one without the instincts or manners of a gentleman. It was then applied to a "low fellow" in general and "villainy" was used for "low conduct" of any kind. It then passed easily to its present meaning where the bad quality has been intensified. "Villain" has now become a term of extreme reprobation. The word is an interesting illustration of a tendency, which words as well as

people show, to fall away from their better selves, and to deteriorate gradually after the first downward step is taken.

VOLUME is derived from VOLVERE, "to roll," and meant originally "a roll," referring to the form of Roman books which were written on long strips of papyrus with a stick at either end upon which the book was "rolled" as it was read.

[Quoted from the Pupils' Companion to High School Latin Series, Pamphlet II, pp. 130-36; written by Mason D. Gray, and published by the Board of Education, Rochester, N. Y.]

Latin's Contribution to Terms Used in Civics, Mathematics, and Science

Civics

Words taken from Service Bureau, Item 128, prepared by Loura Woodruff, Oak Park, Ill.

English Words	Derivation
ADJOURN	*ad,* to, and *diurnus* (from *dies,* day), belonging to the day
ADMINISTRATIVE	*administrare,* to manage
ALIENS	*alienus,* foreign
ANNEXATION	*ad,* to, and *nectere,* to tie, fasten together
APPEAL	*appellare,* to call, address
APPOINTMENT	*appunctare,* to bring back to the point (*ad,* to; *punctum,* point)
APPRAISALS	*ad,* to, and *pretiare,* to prize (*pretium,* price)
APPROPRIATION	*ad,* to, and *propriare* (*proprius,* one's own)
APPROVAL	*ad,* to, and *probare,* to esteem as good
ARRAIGNMENT	*arrationare,* to call before court (*ad,* to, and *ratio,* reason)
ARREST	*ad,* to, and *restare;* to stop (*re,* and *stare,* stand)
ASSESSOR	*assidere,* to sit beside
ATTORNEY	*attornare,* to turn to (*ad,* to, and *tornare,* to turn)
AUDITOR	*auditor,* a hearer
CAMPAIGN	*campus,* field
CANDIDATE	*candidatus,* clothed in white (*candidus,* white)
CASE	*casus,* a falling, chance (*cadere,* to fall)
CENSUS	*census* (*censere,* to value or tax)
CERTIFICATE	*certus,* certain, and *facere,* make
CIRCUIT (COURT)	*circuitus* (*circum,* around, and *ire,* to go)
CITIZEN	*civis,* citizen
CIVIL	*civilis,* civil
CLAIM	*clamare,* to cry out
COINAGE	*cuneus,* a wedge

English Words	Derivation
COMMERCE	*cum,* with, and *merx,* merchandise
COMMISSION	*committere,* to commit (*com,* and *mittere,* to send)
COMMUNITY	*communis,* common
COMPROMISE	*cum,* and *promittere,* to promise
COMPTROLLER	*contra,* against, and *rota,* wheel
CONFEDERATION	*cum,* with, and *foedus,* league
CONGRESS	*congredi,* to come together
CONSTABLE	*comes,* count, and *stabulum,* stable
CONSTITUTION	*constitutio,* arrangement
CONSUL	*consul,* consul
CONTEST	*contestari,* to call to witness (*testis,* witness)
CONTINENTAL	*continens,* holding together
CONVENTION	*convenire,* to come together
CORONER	*corona,* crown (an officer once appointed by the crown)
CORPORATION	*corpus,* body
CORRUPT	*corrumpere,* to corrupt
COUNCIL	*concilium,* meeting
COURT	*cohors,* an inclosure, a thing inclosed, crowd
CRIMINAL	*crimen,* crime
CURRENCY	*currere,* to run
CUSTOMS	*consuescere,* to become accustomed
DEFICIT	*deficere,* to be wanting
DEPARTMENT	*de,* from, and *partiri,* to divide
DEPOSIT	*deponere,* to put down
DIRECTOR	*dirigere,* to direct
DISTRICT	*districtus* (*distringere,* to draw asunder)
DUTIES	*debere,* to owe
ELECTION	*eligere,* to choose out
EQUITY	*aequus,* even, equal
EXECUTION	*exsequi,* to follow to the end
EXTRA	*extra,* beyond, outside of
FEDERAL	*foedus,* league
FINANCE	*financial* (late Latin), payment of money (*finare,* from *finis,* end, to pay a fine)
FOREIGN	*foras, foris,* out of doors, abroad
FRAUDULENT	*fraudulentus* (*fraus,* fraud)
FUNCTION	*fungi,* to perform
FUNDS	*fundus,* bottom, ground, foundation
GOVERNOR	*gubernator,* steersman

English Words	Derivation
IMMUNITY	*immunis,* free from a public service
IMPEACHMENT	*impedicare,* to entangle (*in,* in, and *pedica,* fetter, from *pes,* foot)
INAUGURAL	*inaugurare,* to take omens from the flight of birds. (*Augur,* perhaps from *avis,* bird, and *garrire,* talk.)
INDICTMENT	*indicere,* to proclaim
INITIATIVE	*initiare,* to begin (*initium,* beginning)
INSURGENTS	*insurgens,* rising up
INTERNATIONAL	*inter,* between, among, and *natio,* race
JOINT	*jungere,* to join
JUDGE	*judicare,* to judge
JURISDICTION	*ius, iuris,* right, law, and *dictio,* a saying
JUSTICE	*iustitia,* justice
LEGISLATURE	*lex, legis,* law, and *latus* (from *ferre,* to bear)
LIMITED	*limes,* a cross path, limit
LOCAL	*localis* (from *locus,* place)
MAYOR	*maior,* greater
MERIT	*mereri,* to deserve
MINOR	*minor,* less
MUNICIPAL	*municipium,* a free town
NOMINATION	*nominatio,* a naming
NOTIFICATION	*notus,* known, and *facere,* to make
OBLIGATION	*obligo,* to bind
OFFICER	*officium,* service (*ops,* ability, wealth, and *facere,* to do)
OPPOSITION	*opponere,* to set against
OPTION	*optio,* akin to *optare,* to choose
PARDON	*per,* through, thoroughly, and *donare,* to give
PARTY	*partiri,* to divide (*pars,* part)
PEOPLE	*populus,* people
PETITION	*petere,* to seek, beg
POPULAR	*populus,* people
PRELIMINARY	*prae,* before, and *limen,* threshold
PRESIDENT	*praesidere,* to sit before
PRIMARIES	*primarius,* of the first (*primus,* first)
PRINCIPLES	*principium,* beginning, foundation
PRIVILEGES	*privilegium,* a law concerning an individual (*privus,* private, and *lex,* law)

English Words	Derivation
PROBATE	*probatus,* approved
PROGRESSIVE	*progredi,* go forward
PROHIBITION	*prohibitio,* a forbidding
PROTECTION	*pro,* before, and *tegere,* cover
QUORUM	*quorum,* of whom
RATIFICATION	*ratus,* firm, and *facere,* to make (*ficare*)
REFER	*re,* back, and *ferre,* carry
REFERENDUM	*referendus,* to be carried back
REGISTER	*registrum* (late Latin, from *re,* back, and *gerere,* carry)
REGULATION	*regula,* rule (*regere,* to rule)
REPRESENTATION	*repraesentare,* to make present (*re* and *praesentare,* to place before)
REPUBLICAN	*res publica,* the commonwealth
RESOLUTION	*resolutio,* a loosening (*resolvere,* to loosen)
RESTRICTION	*restringere,* to bind fast
REVENUE	*revenire,* to return
SALARY	*salarium,* salt money (*sal,* salt)
SECRETARY	*secretarius,* one intrusted with secrets (*secretum,* secret)
SENATE	*senatus,* senate
SENTENCE	*sententia,* opinion
SESSION	*sessio,* a sitting (*sedere,* sit)
SOCIAL	*socialis,* of allies (*socius,* allies)
SPOILS	*spolium,* spoil
STATE	*status,* position (*stare,* to stand)
SUBSIDIES	*subsidium,* a body of reserve
SUCCESSION	*successio,* a taking another's place
SUFFRAGE	*suffragium,* vote
SUPERINTENDENT	*super,* over, and *intendere,* to attend, stretch out
SUPERVISOR	*super,* over, and *videre,* to look attentively
SUPREME	*supremus,* highest
SUSPEND	*suspendere,* to hang up
TERRITORY	*territorium,* from *terra,* land
TREASON	*tradere,* to give up, betray
TRIAL	*terere,* to rub, thresh
UNITED	*unire,* to unite (*unus,* one)
UTILITIES	*utilitas,* from *utilis,* useful
VERDICT	*vere,* truly, and *dictum,* a saying (*dicere,* to say)

English Words	Derivation
VETO	*veto,* I forbid
VICE (PRESIDENT)	*vicis,* change, turn
VOTE	*votum,* vow

Mathematics

This list of words of classical derivation in common mathematics vocabulary has been prepared by the Ohio Service Committee, F. L. Hadsel, Chairman. By "common mathematics vocabulary" is meant those words which are found in all three branches of high school mathematics—arithmetic, algebra, and geometry. The list of words used here is based upon the work in "The Technical Vocabularies of the Public School Subjects," by Mrs. Luella Cole Pressey, Ohio State University (published by the Public School Publishing Co., Bloomington, Ill.). (Item 181, Service Bureau for Classical Teachers.)

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED

adj.—adjective	n.—noun
cf.—compare	neut.—neuter
dim.—diminutive	p.p.—past participle
Fr.—French	pl.—plural
G.—Greek	pr. p.—present participle
L.—Latin	prep.—preposition
Late L.—Late Latin	v.—verb

English Words	Derivation
ACCURACY	L. *accuratio, -onis,* n. cf. accurate; see note 1
ACCURATE	L. *accuratus,* p.p. of *ad*+*curare* (to apply care to)
ADD	L. *addere, ad*+*dare* (to put to—not from *dare,* to give)
ADDITION	L. *additio, -onis,* n. (the act of adding to); see add
ALTITUDE	L. *altitudo,* n. (height)
ANGLE	L. *angulus,* n. (corner), through Fr. *angle*
ANTECEDENT	L. *antecedens, -ntis,* pr.p. of *ante*+*cedere* (to go before)
APPROXIMATE	L. *approximatus,* p.p. of *ad*+*proximare* (to draw near to)
AREA	L. *area,* n. (an open space)
ARITHMETIC	L. *arithmetica,* n. from G. *arithmetike,* adj. (arithmos) number; see note 2

English Words	Derivation
AXES	L. pl. of *axis*
AXIS	L. *axis,* n. (axle-tree, pivot)
BALANCE	Late L. *bilanx,* from *bis*+*lanx* (having two scales) through Fr. *balance*
BASE	L. *basis* from G. *basis* (a stepping, that on which one steps)
CANCEL	L. *cancellare* (to make lattice-wise, to cross out) through Fr. *canceller*
CENTRE	L. *centrum,* from G. *kentron,* (centre) through Fr. *centre*
CIRCLE	L. *circulus,* dim. of *circus* (a little ring) through Fr. *cercle*
CIRCUMFERENCE	Late L. *circumferentia* from *circumferens, -ntis,* pr.p. of *circumferre* (to bear around) through Fr. *circonference*
COLLECT	L. *collectus,* p.p. *con*+*legere* (to gather together); see note 3
COMBINATIONS	Late L. *com*+*bini*+*atio, -onis,* n. (a joining two by two); see note 3
COMBINE	Late L. *com*+*bini*+*are* (to join two by two)
COMMON	L. *communis,* adj. (common)
COMPUTE	L. *com*+*putare* (to reckon together) through Fr. *computer;* see note 3
CONSEQUENT	L. *consequens, -ntis,* pr.p. of *con*+*sequi* (to follow closely); see note 3
CORRESPONDING	Late L. *correspondere, com*+*respondere* (to answer to each other); see note 3
CUBE	Late L. *cubus* from G. *kubos* (a die used in the game of dice)
CUBIC	L. *cubicus* from G. *kubikos;* cf. cube; see note 2
CURVE	L. *curvus* (bending, curved)
CYLINDER	L. *cylindrus* from G. *kulindros* (a roller)
DECIMAL	Late L. *decimalis* from *decem* (ten)
DECREASE	L. *de*+*crescere* (to grow less)
DEGREE	L. *de*+*gradus* (a step in descent) through Fr. *degré*
DENOMINATOR	L. *denominatus,* p.p. of *de*+*nominare* (to give a name to)
DIAGONAL	L. *diagonalis,* from G. *diagonios, dia*+*gonia* (from angle to angle)

English Words	Derivation
DIAMETER	L. *diametrus,* from G. *diametros* (the measure through)
DIMENSION	L. *dimensio, -onis,* n. from *di*+*metiri* (to measure apart or out)
DIRECTION	L. *directio, -onis,* n. from *di*+*regere* (to keep straight toward)
DISTANCE	L. *distantia,* n., from *distans, -ntis,* pr.p. of *dis*+*stare* (to stand apart)
DIVIDE	L. *dividere* (to divide, to force apart)
DIVISION	*L. divisio, -onis,* n. from *divisus,* p.p. of *dividere;* see divide
EQUAL	L. *aequalis,* from *aequus* (level, even)
EQUALITY	L. *aequalitas, -atis,* n. see equal
EQUATION	L. *aequatio, -onis,* n. (a making equal)
EQUILATERAL	Late L. *aequilateralis, aequus*+*latus, -eris* (having equal sides)
EQUIVALENT	Late L. *aequivalens, -ntis,* pr.p. of *aequus*+*valere* (to have equal power)
EXAMPLE	L. *exemplum,* n. (something taken out as a sample)
EXPRESS	L. *expressus,* p.p. of *exprimere, ex*+*premere* (to press out, portray)
EXTRACT	L. *extractus,* p.p. of *ex*+*trahere* (to draw out)
EXTREMES	L. *extremus,* adj. (outermost, most remote)
FACTORING	L. *factor,* n. (doer or maker)
FIGURE	L. *figura,* n. (shape or form)
FORMULA	L. *formula,* n. (small pattern)
FRACTION	L. *fractio, -onis,* n. (a breaking) ; cf. *frangere, fractus*
GEOMETRY	G. *geometria,* n. (land-measure) from G. *ge, land*+*metron* (measure)
GRAPH	G. *graphe,* n. (a writing)
GRAPHICAL	G. *graphikos,* adj. (pertaining to writing or drawing)+*al;* see note 4
HORIZONTAL	G. *horizon,* n. (the bounding circle)+*al;* see note 4
HYPOTENUSE	G. *hypoteineusa,* p.p. of *hypoteinein* (to stretch under)
INCREASE	L. *in*+*crescere* (to grow)
INTEGER	L. *integer,* adj. (untouched, whole)

English Words	Derivation
INTEGRAL	Late L. *integralis,* adj.; see integer
INTERPRETATION	L. *interpretatio, -onis,* n. (explanation)
INTERSECT	L. *intersectus,* p.p. of *inter*+*secare* (to separate, cut asunder)
INVERT	L. *in*+*vertere* (to turn upside down)
ISOSCELES	G. *isoskeles,* adj. (with equal legs)
LINEAR	L. *linearis* (having to do with a line), from *linea* (line)
MATHEMATICS	Late L. *mathematica,* from G. *mathematika,* neut. pl. adj. *mathematikos,* from n. *mathema* (something learned), from v. *manthano* (to learn)
MEASURE	L. *mensura,* n. from *mensus,* p.p. of *metiri* (to measure) through Fr. *mesure*
MEASUREMENT	L. *mensura*+*ment* (a suffix forming substantives from verbs; cf. L. *-mentum*); see note 5
METHOD	Late L. *methodus,* from G. *methodos* (pursuit of knowledge), *meta* (with)+*hodos* (way)
MINUS	L. *minus,* adj. neut. of *minor* (less)
NEGATIVE	Late L. *negativus,* adj. from *negatus,* p.p. of *negare* (to deny)
NOTATION	L. *notatio, -onis,* n. from *notare* (to note)
NUMBER	L. *numerus* (number), through O. Fr. *nombre*
NUMERAL	Late L. *numeralis,* adj. from *numerus* (number)
NUMERATOR	Late L. *numerator,* n. from *numerare* (to number)
NUMERICAL	Modern L. *numericus*+*al,* from L. *numerus* (number)
OBLONG	L. *ob*+*longus* (somewhat long, longish); see note 6
OPERATION	L. *operatio, -onis,* n. from *operari* (to work), from n. *opus, oper-is* (work)
ORDER	L. *ordo, -inis,* n. (a row, series) through O. Fr. *ordre*
ORIGIN	L. *origo, -inis,* n. (rise), from *oriri* (to arise)
PARALLEL	L. *parallelus,* from G. *parallelos, para* (beside) +*allelos* (one another) through Fr. *parallèle*
PARTIAL	Late L. *partialis;* cf. *pars, part-is*

English Words	Derivation
PER CENT	L. prep. *per* (through, by)+Fr. *cent*, or L. *centum* (hundred)
PERIMETER	L. *perimetros*, from G. *perimetros* (circumference), from *peri* (around)+*metron* (measure)
PERPENDICULAR	L. *perpendicularis*, from *perpendiculum* (plummet, plumb line)
PI	G. Sixteenth letter of the Greek alphabet, used as a symbol
PLUS	L. *plus*, adj. (more)
POINT	L. *punctum*, n. (a small hole), through Fr. *point*
POLYGON	G. *polugonos*, adj. (many angles)
POSITIVE	L. *positivus*, adj. (settled by agreement) from *positus*, p.p. of *ponere* (place)
PRINCIPAL	L. *principalis*, adj. (first, original, important), cf. *princeps*
PROBLEM	G. *problema*, n. (something thrown or put forward)
PROPORTION	L. *proportio, -onis*, n. (comparative relation, likeness)
PROPORTIONAL	*proportion+al*; see note 4
PYRAMID	G. *puramis, -idos*, n. (a flat-sided object)
QUADRILATERAL	Late L. *quadri+laterus*, adj. (four-sided)
QUANTITY	L. *quantitas, -atis*, from *quantus* (how much) through O. Fr. *quantité*
QUOTIENT	L. *quotiens*, adv. (how often?)
RADIUS	L. *radius*, n. (ray, spoke)
RATIO	L. *ratio, -onis*, n. (a reckoning, account, calculation); cf. *reor, ratus*
RECTANGLE	L. *rectus* (straight, upright)+*angulus* (corner, angle)
REDUCE	L. *re+ducere* (to lead or bring back)
REMAINDER	L. *re+manere* (to stay back), through O. Fr. *remaindre*
REPRESENT	L. *re+praesentare* (to bring before one, to show)
REQUIRED	L. *requirere, re+quaerere* (to look after, seek)
RESPECTIVELY	L. *re+spicere* (to look back upon)
SIGN	L. *signum*, n. (mark or token)
SIMILAR	L. *similis*, adj. (like), through Fr. *similaire*
SIMPLE	L. *simplex, simplicis*, adj. (uncompounded, unmixed)

English Words	Derivation
SOLID	L. *solidum,* n. (a dense, compact substance)
SOLUTION	L. *solutio, -onis,* n. (a loosing or release); cf. *solve*
SOLVE	L. *solvere* (to loose, release)
SPHERE	G. *sphera,* n. from G. *sphaira* (ball)
SQUARE	Late L. *exquadrare* (to make square), from *quadrus* (four-cornered) from root of *quattuor* (four), through Fr. *esquare*
SUBSTITUTE	L. *substitutus,* p.p. of *substitutere, sub+statuere* (to set up in place of)
SUBTRACT	L. *subtractus,* p.p. of *sub+trahere* (to drag away)
SUCCESSIVE	L. *successivus,* adj. formed from participial stem of *succedere, sub+cedere* (to come close to)
SUM	L. *summa,* n. (the complete amount)
SUPPLEMENT	L. *supplementum,* n. (a supply, reinforcement) from *sub+plere* (to fill); see note 5
SYMBOL	G. *symbolon,* n. (mark, token, ticket)
TERMS	L. *terminus,* n. (limit, boundary mark)
TRANSPOSE	L. *trans* (across)+Late L. *pausare* through Fr. *poser;* confused with *ponere* (place)
TRIANGLE	L. *triangulum,* n. *tres+angulus* (a figure having three angles)
UNIT	L. *unitas,* n. (oneness)
VALUE	L. *valere* (to be strong, to be worth), through Fr. *valu,* p.p. of *valoir*
VERTEX	L. *vertex,* n. (top or summit); cf. *vertere* (to turn)
VERTICAL	*vertex+al;* see note 4
*VOLUME	L. *volumen,* n. (a roll of writing); cf. *volvere* (to roll)

NOTES

1. *-acy,* suffix from Latin *-acia, -atia,* p.p. forms in *-atus,* Greek *-ateia, -atia*
2. -L. *-icus,* G. *-ikos,* adj. ending meaning "of" or "belonging to"
3. *-cum* or *com*—in compounds *com, con, col, cor*

* There are thirteen additional words belonging to the "common mathematics vocabulary" which are not at all or only in part of classical origin.

4. *-al,* from Latin *-alis,* adjectival ending indicating connection or relation
5. *-mentum,* Latin suffix expressing result or means of verbal action from which are formed English nouns in *-ment,* either direct or through the French
6. Prefix *ob,* from Latin preposition *ob,* meaning "over against," or "towards"

Science

The following words of classical origin of scientific terms were selected from a list compiled by Gonzalez Lodge, Professor of Latin and Greek at Teachers College, Columbia University, appearing in Latin Notes Supplement XXVI. They are based on "A Vocabulary of Scientific Terms for High School Students" by S. R. Powers, Professor of Natural Science, Teachers College.

English Words	Derivation
ABDOMINAL	adj. from *abdomen*
ABSORBENT	*ab,* from *sarbeo,* suck
ACETIC (ACID)	*acetum,* vinegar
ACID	*acidum,* sour
ADHERE	*ad,* to+*haereo,* stick, cling
ADHESIVE	adjective from *adhere*
ADSORB	*ad,* to+*sorbeo,* suck
ADULTERANT	adjective from *adultero,* verb from *adulter,* counterfeit, adulterer
ADULTERATION	*adulteratio,* noun from *adultero*
AFFERENT	adjective from *ad,* to+*fero,* bear
AGUE	through French from *acuta,* sharp
ALBUMEN	*albumen,* whiteness, from *albus,* white
ALIMENTARY	*alimentarius,* adjective from *alimentum,* noun from *alo,* nourish
ANNELID	*annel(lus),* little ring+*-id*
ANTENNA	*antemna,* sail-yard
APPARATUS	*apparatus,* noun from *apparo,* from *ad,* to+*paro,* prepare
APPEND	*ad,* to+*pendeo,* hang
APPENDIX	*appendix,* noun from *appendeo*
AQUEOUS	*aqua,* water+*-ous*
ARC	*arcus,* bow
ASSIMILATE	*ad,* to+*similo,* verb from *similis,* like
AUDITORY	adjective from *auditor,* hearer, from *audio,* hear

English Words	Derivation
AURICLE	*auricula,* little ear
AXIS	*axis,* axle
BACILLUS	late Latin *bacillus,* little rod
BINARY	*binarius,* of two (things), from *bini,* two each
BINOCULAR	*bini,* two each, double+*oculus,* eye
BIPOLAR	*bis,* twice+*polaris,* adjective from *polus,* pole
BITUMEN	*bitumen,* pitch
BIVALVE	*bis,* twice+*valva,* door
CAFFEINE	French from new Latin *caffea,* coffee
CAISSON	French from *capsa,* chest
CALCIUM	*calx,* lime+*-ium*
CALORIE	through French from *calor,* heat
CALORIFIC	*calorificus,* from *calor,* heat+*facio,* make
CANCER	*cancer,* crab
CANDLE (POWER)	*candela,* candle
CANINE	*caninus,* adjective from *canis,* dog
CAPILLARY	*capillaris,* adjective from *capillus,* hair
CAPITA	*capita,* heads, plural of *caput,* head
CAPSULE	French from *capsula,* little chest, diminutive of *capsa,* chest
CARBOLIC (ACID)	*carbo,* coal+*-lic,* after analogy of alcoholic
CARBON	*carbo,* coal
CARBONIFEROUS	*carbo,* coal+*fero,* bear
CARBONIZE	*carbo,* coal+*-ize*
CARBUNCLE	*carbunculus,* diminutive of *carbo,* coal
CARBURETOR	noun from *carburet* from *carbo,* coal
CARNIVORA	*caro,* flesh+*voro,* eat
CARNIVOROUS	adjective from *carnivora*
CASEIN	*caseus,* cheese+*-in*
CAUDAL	*caudalis,* adjective from *cauda,* tail
CELLULAR	adjective from *cella,* cell
CENTIGRADE	*centum,* hundred+*gradus,* degree
CENTIPEDE	*centum,* hundred+*pes,* foot
CENTRIFUGE	*centrum,* center+*fugio,* flee
CEREBRAL	adjective from *cerebrum,* brain
COAGULATE	verb from *coagulum,* means of curdling
COHERE	*co,* with+*haereo,* stick
COHESION	*cohaesio,* noun from *cohaereo*
COHESIVE	adjective from *cohere*
COMBUSTIBLE	adjective from *com,* with, together+*(b)uro,* burn
COMBUSTION	noun from *comburo,* burn up
CONCENTRIC	*con,* with, together+*centrum,* center

English Words	Derivation
CONGESTION	*congestio,* from *con,* with, together+*gero,* bring, carry
CONSTIPATION	*constipatio* from *con,* with, together+*stipo,* pack
CONSUMPTIVE	adjective from *consumo*
CONTAGION	*contagio,* noun from *con,* with, together+*tango,* touch
CONTAMINATE	*contamino,* from *contamen,* contagion
CONTAMINATION	noun from *contamino*
CONVECTION	*convectio,* from *con,* with, together+*veho,* carry
CONVEX	*convexus,* brought together, vaulted, from *con,* with, together+*veho,* carry
COROLLA	*corolla,* little wreath, from *corona,* wreath, crown
CORPUSCULE [CORPUSCLE]	*corpusculum,* little body, from *corpus,* body
CORRODE	*cor,* with, together+*rodo,* gnaw
CORROSION	*corrosio,* noun from *corrodo*
CORROSIVE	adjective from *corrode*
CORTEX	*cortex,* bark
CRUCIBLE	mid-Latin *crucibulum,* little cross, from *crux,* cross
CRUSTACEA	adjective from *crusta,* crust through French
CURE	*curo,* care for, cure
CURRENT	participle from *curro,* run
CURVATURE	*curvatura,* noun from *curvus,* bent
CUTICLE	*cuticula,* little skin, diminutive of *cutis,* skin
DECIDUOUS	*deciduus,* adjective from *de,* down+*cado,* fall
DECOMPOSE	*de,* not+*compono,* verb from *com,* with, together+*pono,* put
DEFLECT	*de,* down+*flecto,* bend
DEFLECTION	*deflectio,* noun from *deflecto*
DELIQUESCENT	participle of *deliquesco,* from *de,* down+*liquesco,* liquefy
DENTAL	adjective from *dens,* tooth
DENTIST	noun from *dens,* tooth
DIGEST	*di,* apart+*gero,* carry
DIGESTIBLE	adjective from *digero;* see DIGEST
DIGESTION	noun from *digero*
DILUTE	*di,* apart+*luo,* wash
DIRIGIBLE	adjective or noun, from verb *dirigo,* direct

English Words	Derivation
DISTIL	*di,* apart (or *de,* down)+*stillo,* verb from *stilla,* drop
DORSAL	*dorsalis,* adjective from *dorsum,* back
DUCT	*ductus,* noun from *duco,* lead
ELEMENT	*elementum,* first principle
EMULSION	through French from *e,* out of+*mulgeo,* milk
ENGINE	through French from *ingenium,* wit, skill
EQUATION	*aequatio,* an equalling, noun from *aequo*
EQUILIBRIUM	*aequus,* equal+*libra,* balance, scales
ERODE	*e,* out of+*rodo,* gnaw
EROSION	*erosio,* noun from *erodo;* see ERODE
EVAPORATE	*e,* out of+*vaporo,* verb from *vapor,* steam
EVAPORATION	noun from *evaporo;* see EVAPORATE
EVOLVE	*e,* out of+*volvo,* roll
EXHALATION	*exhalatio,* noun from *exhalo;* see EXHALE
EXHALE	*ex,* out of+*halo,* breathe
EXPERIMENT	*experimentum,* noun from *experior,* try out
EXPIRATION	*exspiratio,* noun from *exspiro,* from *ex,* out of+*spiro,* breathe
EXPLODE	*ex,* out of+*plaudo,* clap hands
EXPLOSIVE	adjective from *explode*
FACET	through French from diminutive of *facies,* face
FEMUR	*femur,* thigh
FERMENT	*fermentum,* noun from *ferveo,* boil
FERMENTATION	noun from verb *ferment*
FEVER	*febris,* fever
FIBROUS	adjective from *fibra,* fiber
FILAMENT	new Latin from *filum,* thread
FILTER	through French from middle Latin *filtrum,* felt
FILTRATION	noun from *filter*
FLORA	*Flora,* goddess of flowers
FLUX	*fluxus,* noun from *fluo,* flow
FOCAL	adjective from *focus,* hearth, the center of the house
FOCUS	*focus,* hearth
FORMULA	*formula,* diminutive from *forma,* form
FORMULATE	verb from *formula*
FOSSIL	*fossilis,* dug up
FRACTION	*fractio,* a breaking, from verb *frango,* break
FRACTIONAL	adjective from *fraction*
FRICTION	*frictio,* noun from verb *frico,* rub
FROND	*frons,* bough, foliage

English Words	Derivation
FULCRUM	*fulcrum,* prop
FUMIGATE	*fumus,* smoke+*ago,* drive
FUNGICIDE	*fungus,* mushroom+*caedo,* kill
FUNGOUS	*fungus,* mushroom
FUSE	*fundo,* pour
FUSIBLE	adjective from *fuse*
FUSION	noun from *fuse*
GELATINOUS	*gelatus,* frozen, participle from *gelo,* freeze
GENERATE	*genero,* beget
GENERATOR	noun from *genero;* see GENERATE
GENUS	*genus,* kind, race, family
GERMICIDE	*germen,* sprout+*caedo,* kill
GERMINATE	*germino,* verb from *germen,* sprout
GERMINATION	noun from *germino;* see GERMINATE
GLACIER	through French from *glacies,* ice
GLOBULE	*globulus,* diminutive of *globus,* globe
GLUTEN	*gluten,* glue
GRANITE	through German and French from *granum,* grain
GRAVITATION	noun from *gravis,* heavy
HABITAT	*habitat,* he dwells, from *habito,* dwell
HERBIVOROUS	*herba,* grass+*voro,* devour
HEREDITARY	adjective from *heredity*
HEREDITY	*hereditas,* heirship, from *heres,* heir
HIBERNATE	*hiberno,* verb from *hibernus,* wintry
HUMID	*humidus,* moist
HUMIDITY	*humiditas,* noun from *humidus,* moist
HUMUS	*humus,* ground
IGNITE	*ignio,* set on fire, from *ignis,* fire
IGNITION	noun from *ignite*
IMMUNE	*in-,* negative+*munus,* service, obligation
INCISION	noun from *incido,* from *in,* in, on+*caedo,* cut
INCUBATION	*incubatio,* noun from *incubo,* from *in,* in, on+*cubo,* lie
INFECT	*inficio,* infect, from *in,* in, on+*facio,* make
INFECTION	noun from *infect*
INFECTIOUS	adjective from *infect*
INFLAMMABLE	adjective from *inflame,* from *in,* in, on+*flammo,* blaze
INFLATE	*in,* in, on+*flo,* blow
INFLUENZA	Italian from *in,* in, on+*fluo,* flow
INHALATION	*inhalatio,* noun from *inhalo;* see INHALE

English Words	Derivation
INHALE	*in,* in, on+*halo,* breathe
INHERENT	participle from *in,* in, on+*haereo,* stick, cling
INJECT	*in,* in, on+*iacio,* throw
INOCULATE	*in,* in, on+*oculate,* from *oculus,* eye
INSANE	*in-,* negative+*sanus,* sound
INSANITY	noun from *insane*
INSECT	participle from *in,* in, on+*seco,* cut
INSECTICIDE	*insect*+*caedo,* cut, kill
INSULATE	*insulo,* make an island, from *insula,* island
INSULATION	noun from *insulate*
INTEGER	*integer,* untouched, from *in-,* negative+*tango,* touch
INTEGUMENT	noun from *in,* in, on+*tego,* cover
INTESTINAL	adjective from *intestine*
INTESTINE	*intestinus,* from *intus,* within
INVERTEBRATE	*in-,* negative+*vertebrate,* from *vertebra,* backbone
LABORATORY	*laboratorium,* workshop from *laboro,* work, verb from *labor,* labor
LATERAL	*lateralis,* adjective from *latus,* side
LEGUME	*legumen,* pulse, vegetable, particularly bean
LEGUMINOUS	adjective from *legume*
LEVER	through French from *levo,* raise
LIGAMENT	*ligamentum,* noun from *ligo,* tie
LIME	akin to *limus,* mud
LINEAR	adjective from *linea,* line
LIQUEFACTION	noun from *liquefy*
LIQUEFY	*liqui(dus),* liquid+*facio,* make
LIQUID	through French from *liquidus,* liquid, clear
LIQUOR	*liquor,* fluidness
LITER	through French from *litra,* pound
LUBRICATE	*lubrico,* verb from *lubricus,* slippery
MALARIA	through Italian from *mala,* bad+*aer,* air
MALLEABLE	adjective from supposed verb from *malleus,* hammer
MAMMAL	adjective from *mamma,* breast
MANDIBLE	late Latin *mandibula,* jaw, from *mando,* chew
MANIPULATION	French from *manipulus,* handful, from *manus,* hand
MEDIA	plural of *medium,* neuter of *medius,* middle
MEDICAL	adjective from *medicus,* healing
MEDICINAL	adjective from *medicine*

English Words	Derivation
MEDICINE	*medicina,* healing art, noun from *medeor,* heal
MEDULLA	*medulla,* marrow
MEMBRANE	*membrana,* skin
MEMBRANOUS	adjective from *membrane*
MERCURY	*Mercurius,* god of merchandise, a name then given to planet and a metal
MOLAR	*molaris,* adjective from *mola,* millstone
MOLECULAR	adjective from *molecule*
MOLECULE	*molecula,* late Latin diminutive of *moles,* mass
MOLLUSC	*molluscus,* softish, diminutive of *mollis,* soft
MOMENTUM	*momentum,* movement, from *moveo,* move
MORDANT	through French from *mordeo,* bite
MORPHINE	*Morpheus,* god of sleep+*-ine*
MUCOUS	*mucus,* slime
MULTIPLE	through French from *multiplus* for multiplex, from *multus,* many+*plico,* fold
NASCENT	participle from *nascor,* be born
NASTURTIUM	*nasturtium,* cress, from *nasus,* nose+*torqueo,* twist
NATURALIST	noun from *natural,* adjective from *natura*
NATURE	*natura,* nature
NEUTRALIZATION	noun from *neutralize*
NEUTRALIZE	*neutralis,* adjective from *neuter,* neither+*-ize*
NUCLEUS	*nucleus,* little nut
NUTRITION	*nutritio,* noun from *nutrio,* nourish
OBLONG	*oblongus,* rather long
PETIOLE	through French from *petiolus,* little foot, stem
PIGMENT	*pigmentum,* painting, from *pingo,* paint
PINNATE	*pinnatus,* feathered, from *pinna,* feather
PISTIL	*pistillum,* pestle
PLANT	*planta,* plant
PLANTAIN	through French from *plantago,* plantain
POISON	through French from *potio,* drink, potion
POLLEN	*pollen,* fine flour
PRIMATE	through French from late Latin *primas,* chief, from *primus,* first
PROJECTILE	adjective and noun from *proicio,* throw forward
PROLIFIC	adjective from *proles,* offspring
PROPAGATE	*propago,* set out (slips)
PROPAGATION	noun from *propagate*
PUMICE	*pumex,* pumice

English Words	Derivation
QUARANTINE	through French from *quadraginta,* forty (i.e., forty days, the period of detention)
RABIES	*rabies,* madness
RACEME	*racemus,* cluster of grapes
RADIOACTIVE	*radius,* ray+*active,* from *ago,* do, act
RADIOACTIVITY	noun from *radioactive*
RADIUM	*rad(ius)+ium,* ray
RADIUS	*radius,* ray
RATIO	*ratio,* thinking, account, reckoning
RECTUM	neuter of *rectus,* straight
REFRACT	*re-,* back+*frango,* break
REFRACTION	noun from *refract*
RESIN	through French from *resina,* resin
RESPIRATOR	noun from *re-spiro,* breathe again
RESTORATIVE	adjective from *restore,* through French from *re-stauro,* repair
RETINA	new Latin *retina,* from *rete,* net
RODENT	participle from *rodo,* gnaw
ROTATE	*roto,* verb from *rota,* wheel
ROTATION	*rotatio,* noun from *roto*
SALINE	adjective from *sal,* salt
SALIVA	*saliva,* spittle
SATELLITE	*satellites,* attendant
SATURATE	*saturo,* verb from *satur,* full
SATURATION	noun from *saturate*
SCIENCE	*scientia,* knowledge
SCIENTIFIC	adjective from *scientia*+*-ficus,* adjective termination from *facio,* make
SCIENTIST	noun from *science*
SCION	through French from *seco,* cut
SECRETE	*secerno,* separate
SECRETION	noun from *secrete*
SEGMENT	*segmentum,* noun from *seco,* cut
SEMICIRCULAR	*semi,* half+*circularis,* from *circulus,* circle
SERUM	*serum,* whey
SOLAR	*solaris,* adjective from *sol,* sun
SOLIDIFICATION	noun from *solidify*
SOLIDIFY	*solidus,* solid+*facio,* make
SOLUBILITY	noun from *soluble*
SOLUBLE	adjective from *solvo,* loosen, dissolve
SOLUTION	noun from *solvo,* loosen
SOLVENT	present participle from *solvo,* loosen

English Words	Derivation
SPAWN	through French from *ex-pando,* spread out
SPECIES	*species,* appearance, kind
SPECTRUM	*spectrum,* appearance, image
SPUTUM	*sputum,* spittle, from *spuo,* spit
STAMEN	*stamen,* thread, from *sto,* stand
STERILE	*sterilis,* barren
STERILIZATION	noun from *sterilize*
STERILIZE	verb from *sterile*
STIMULANT	participle from *stimulo*
STIMULATE	*stimulo,* verb from *stimulus,* goad
STIMULATION	noun from *stimulo*
STRATUM	passive participle of *sterno,* strew
SULPHUR	*sulfur,* sulphur
SULPHURIC (ACID)	*sulphur*+*-ic*
TABULAR	adjective from *tabula,* board, table
TABULATE	*tabulo,* verb from *tabula,* board, table
TACTILE	*tactilis,* adjective from *tango,* touch
TANGENT	present participle from *tango,* touch
TENDON	middle Latin from *tendo,* stretch
TENDRIL	through French from *tener,* tender
TENSION	noun from *tendo,* stretch
TENTACLE	new Latin *tentaculum,* from *tento,* try, test
TERNARY	*ternarius,* adjective from *ter,* thrice
TIBIA	*tibia,* shin bone
TONSIL	*tonsilla,* tonsil
TRACTOR	noun from *traho,* drag, draw
TRANSFERENCE	noun from transfer, from *trans,* across+*fero,* bear
TRANSLUCENT	participle from *trans,* across+*luceo,* shine
TRANSMITTER	noun from *trans,* across+*mitto,* let go, send
TRANSPIRATION	noun from *transpire,* through French from *transpiro,* breathe across
TRIANGLE	*tres,* three+*angulus,* angle
TRIANGULAR	adjective from *triangle*
TUBERCLE	*tuberculum,* little swelling, diminutive of *tuber*
TUBERCULOSIS	*tuberculum*+*-osis* (medical termination)
TUBULAR	adjective from *tubulus,* small tube
TURBINE	through French from *turbo,* whirl
UMBEL	*umbella,* diminutive of *umbra,* shadow
VACCINATE	through French from *vaccinus,* adjective from *vacca,* cow

English Words	Derivation
VACCINATION	noun from *vaccinate*
VALVE	*valva,* leaf of door
VAPOR	*vapor,* steam
VAPORIZE	*vapor,* steam+*-ize*
VARIANT	participle from *vario,* change, vary
VASCULAR	adjective from *vasculum,* diminutive of *vas,* vessel
VEIN	through French from *vena,* vein
VELOCITY	*velocitas,* noun from *velox,* swiftly
VENTILATE	*ventilo,* fan, from *ventus,* wind
VENTILATION	noun from *ventilate*
VENTRAL	adjective from *venter,* belly
VERTEBRA	*vertebra,* spinal bone
VERTEBRATE	adjective from *vertebra*
VIBRATION	*vibratio,* noun from *vibro,* shake, quiver
VIBRATOR	noun from *vibro;* see VIBRATION
VIRUS	*virus,* poison
VISCERA	*viscera,* bowels
VISCOSE	*viscosus,* sticky
VISCOUS	*viscosus,* sticky
VITRIOL	middle Latin from *vitrum,* glass
VOLATILE	*volatilis,* adjective from *volo,* fly
VOLCANIC	adjective from *Vulcanus,* god of fire
VULCANIZE	verb from *Vulcanus,* Vulcan

Latin as a Basis for the Romance Languages

List of Latin derivatives in French, Spanish, and English which are of interest to first-year pupils. (Contributed to Latin Notes (February, 1929) by Harry F. Scott, Ohio University, Athens, Ohio.

Latin	French	Spanish	English
ABESSE	absent	ausente	*absent*
ACER	aigre	acre	*acerbity*
ACCIPERE	acception	acepto	*accept*
ADVENTUS	avent	adviento	*advent*
AEDIFICIUM	édifice	edificio	*edifice*
AESTĀS	été	estival	
AGERE	agir	agente	*agent*
AGRICOLA	agricole	agricola	*agriculture*
ALTER	autre	otro	*alternate*
ALTUS	haut	alto	*altitude*
AMĀRE	aimer	amar	*amiable*

Latin	French	Spanish	English
AMĪCUS	ami	amigo	*amicable*
ANIMAL	animal	animal	*animal*
ANIMUS	animosité	ánimo	*animosity*
APERĪRE		apértura	*aperture*
APPELLĀRE	appeler	apelar	*appeal*
APUD + HOC	avec		
AQUA	eau	agua	*aqueous*
ARBOR	arbre	árbol	*arbor*
ARCUS	arc	arco	*arch*
ARMA	arme	arma	*arms*
ATTENDERE	attendre	atender	*attend*
AUDĒRE	oser	osar	*audacity*
AUDĪRE	auditoire	oír	*audible*
AUT	ou	o	
AUXILIUM	auxiliaire	auxilio	*auxiliary*
AVIS	aviation	ave	*aviation*
BELLUM	belligérant	belicoso	*belligerent*
BENE	bien	bien (*adv.*)	*benefit*
BĒSTIA	bête	bestia	*beast*
BREVIS	bref	breve	*brief*
CAECUS	cécité	ciego	
CAEDERE		cesura	*caesura*
CAPERE	capacité	caber	*capacity*
CAPTĪVUS	captif	cautivo	*captive*
CAPUT	chef	cabo	*capital*
CARŌ	chair	carne	*carnivorous*
CASA	chez	casa	
CASTELLUM	château	castillo	*castle*
CERVUS	cerf	ciervo	
CIRCUMVENĪRE	circonvenir		*circumvent*
CĪVIS	civique	ciudad	*civil*
CLĀMOR	clameur	clamor	*clamor*
CLĀRUS	clair	claro	*clarify*
COMES	comte	conde	*count*
CŌNSUL	consul	cónsul	*consul*
CONTRŌVERSIA	controverse	controversia	*controversy*
CONVENĪRE	convenir	convenir	*convene*
CŌPIA	copie	copia	*copious*
CORPUS	corps	cuerpo	*corporal*
CULPĀRE	coupable	culpar	*culpable*
CURRERE	courir	correr	*current*
CUSTODĪRE		custodiar	*custody*

Latin	French	Spanish	English
DĒBĒRE	devoir	deber	*debit*
DĒFENDERE	défendre	defender	*defend*
DĒMITTERE	démettre	demisión	
DĒSERERE	désert	deserción	*desert*
DĒSĪDERĀRE	désirer	desear	*desire*
DEUS	dieu	dios	
DEXTRA	dextre	diestra	*dexterity*
DĪCERE	dire	decir	*dictionary*
DIĒS (DIURNUS)	jour	día	*journal*
DĪVIDERE	dividende	dividir	*divide*
DŌNUM	don	don	*donation*
DORMĪRE	dormir	dormir	*dormitory*
DŪCERE	conduire	conducir	*conduct*
DULCIS	doux	dulce	*dulcet*
DUO	deux	dos	*duet*
DŪRUS	dur	duro	*duration*
DUX	duc	duque	*duke*
EDERE	comestible	comer	*edible*
EGO	je	yo	*egotist*
EPISTULA	épistolaire	epístola	*epistle*
ERRĀRE	errer	errar	*err*
EST	est	es	
EXCIPERE	exception	excepción	*except*
EXCITĀRE	exciter	excitar	*excite*
EXEMPLUM	exemple	ejemplo	*example*
EXERCITUS		ejército	
EXĪRE	issu	éxito	*exit*
EXPECTĀRE	expectant	expectativa	*expectation*
EXPLŌRĀTOR	explorateur	explorador	*exploration*
FĀBULA	fable	fábula	*fable*
FACERE	faire	hacer	*fact*
FACILIS	facile	fácil	*facility*
FĒLIX	félicité	feliz	*felicity*
FĒMINA	femme	hembra	*feminine*
FERA		fiera	
FERUS	fier	fiero	*fierce*
FIDĒLIS	fidèle	fiel	*fidelity*
FIGŪRA	figure	figura	*figure*
FILIA	fille	hija	(*see* fīlius)
FĪLIUS	fils	hijo	*filial*
FĪNIS	fin	fin	*final*
FORTIS	fort	fuerte	*fortitude*

Latin	French	Spanish	English
FRANGERE	fraction	fractura	*fracture*
FRĀTER	frère	fraternidad	*fraternity*
FRŌNS	front	frente	*front*
FUGERE	fuir	huir	*fugitive*
FULGĒRE		fulgente	*refulgent*
FŪNIS	funiculaire	funicular	
GĒNS	gens	gente	*gentle*
GLADIUS	glaive	gladiolo	*gladiolus*
GRĀTIA	grâce	gracia	*grace*
GRAVIS	grave	grave	*grave*
HABITĀRE	habiter	habitar	*habitation*
HABITUS	habit	hábito	*habit*
HASTA		asta	
HERĪ	hier	ayer	
HOMŌ	homme	hombre	
HONOR	honneur	honor	*honor*
HŌRA	heure	hora	*hour*
HORTUS	horticulture	huerto	*horticulture*
HOSTIS	hostile	hueste	*hostile*
IMMORTĀLIS	immortel	immortal	*immortal*
IMPERĀRE	impérieux	imperial	*imperious*
IMPERĀTOR	empereur	emperador	*emperor*
IMPETUS	impétueux	ímpetu	*impetus*
INCIPERE		incipiente	*incipient*
INDE	en (*pron.*)		
INIMĪCUS	ennemi	enemigo	*inimical*
INJŪRIA	injure	injuria	*injury*
ĪNSIGNE	enseigne	insignia	*ensign*
INTER	entre	entre	*interstate*
INTRĀRE	entrer	entrar	*enter*
INVENĪRE	inventeur	invención	*invent*
INVĪTĀRE	inviter	invitar	*invite*
IPSE		ése	
ĪRE		ir	
ITER	itinéraire	itinerario	*itinerary*
ITERUM	itératif	iterativo	*reiterate*
JACĒRE		yacer	*adjacent*
JAM		ya	

Latin	French	Spanish	English
LABŌRĀRE	labourer	labrar	*laborious*
LATĒRE	latent	latente	*latent*
LAUDĀRE	louer	laudable	*laudable*
LEGIŌ	légion	legión	*legion*
LIBER	livre	libro	*library*
LICĒRE	licence	licencia	*licence*
LIGNUM	ligneux	leño	*lignite*
LĪLIUM	lis	lirio	*lily*
LINGUA	langue	lengua	*linguist*
LOCUS	lieu	luego	*local*
LONGUS	longueur	longitud	*long*
LŪNA	lune	luna	*lunar*
LŪX	lucide	luz	*lucid*
MAGIS	mais	más	
MALE	mal (*adv.*)	mal (*adv.*)	*malevolent*
MĀNE	demain	mañana	
MANĒRE	maison	mesón	*mansion*
MARE	mer	mar	*marine*
MĀTER	mère	madre	*maternal*
MAXIMUS	maxime	máximo	*maximum*
MEDIUS		medio	*mediation*
MĪLES	militaire	militar	*military*
MISER	misère	miseria	*misery*
MITTERE	mettre	meter	*mission*
MONĒRE	moniteur	monitorio	*monitor*
MŌNS	mont	monte	*mount*
MORTUUS	mort (*adj.*)	muerto	*mortuary*
MOVĒRE	mouvoir	mover	*move*
MULTUS	multiplier	mucho	*multiply*
MŪNĪRE	munir	munición	*munitions*
MŪRUS	mur	muro	*mural*
NARRĀRE	narrer	narrar	*narrative*
NATĀRE	natatoire	nadar	*natatorium*
NAUTA	nautique	nauta	*nautical*
NĀVIS	navée	nave	*naval*
NEGLEGERE	négliger	negligente	*negligent*
NIHIL	nihiliste	nihilista	*nihilist*
NŌBILIS	noble	noble	*noble*
NŌMEN	nom	nombre	*nominal*
NOX	nuit	noche	*nocturnal*
NŪBĒS	nue	nube	
NŪLLUS	nul	nulo	*nullify*

Latin	French	Spanish	English
NUMERUS	nombre	número	*numeral*
NUMQUAM		nunca	
NŪNTIUS	nonce	nuncio	
OBSCŪRUS	obscur	obscuro	*obscure*
OCCUPĀRE	occuper	ocupar	*occupy*
OFFICIUM	office	oficio	*office*
OMNIS + POTĒNS	omnipotent	omnipotente	*omnipotent*
PARĀTUS	paré	parado	*preparation*
PARS	part	parte	*part*
PATER	père	padre	*paternal*
PAUCĪ	peu	poco	*paucity*
PECŪNIA	pécuniaire	pecuniario	*pecuniary*
PERFIDUS	perfide	pérfido	*perfidious*
PERĪCULUM	péril	peligro	*peril*
PĒS	pied	pie	*pedal*
PETERE	répéter	pedir	*petition*
POĒTA	poète	poeta	*poet*
PŌNERE	pondre	poner	*position*
PŌNS	pont	puente	*pontoon*
POPULUS	peuple	pueblo	*popular*
PORTA	porte	puerta	*portal*
PORTĀRE	porter	portar	*portable*
POSSE	pouvoir	poder	*possible*
POST	postérieur	posterior	*posterior*
POSTULĀRE	postuler	postular	*expostulate*
POTENTIA	potence	potencia	*potency*
PREHENDERE	prendre	prender	*apprehend*
PREMERE	pressoir	oprimir	*press*
PRĪMUS	prime	primo	*primary*
PROBĀRE	prouver	probar	*prove*
PRŌCĒDERE	procéder	proceder	*proceed*
PUER	puéril	pueril	*puerile*
QUANDŌ	quand	cuando	
QUATTUOR	quatre	cuatro	
QUĪ	qui	que	
RĀMUS	rameaux	ramo	*ramify*
RECIPERE	recevoir	recibir	*receive*
REFERRE	référer	referir	*refer*
REGERE	régent	regir	*regent*
RELINQUERE	relique	reliquia	*relinquish*
RĒMUS		remo	

Latin	French	Spanish	English
REPELLERE	répulsif	repulsivo	*repulsive*
RĒS	rien		*rebus*
RESISTERE	résister	resistir	*resist*
RESPONDĒRE	répondre	responder	*respond*
RESTITUERE	restituer	restituir	*restitution*
RĒX	roi	rey	*regal*
RĪPA	rive		*riparian*
ROSA	rose	rosa	*rose*
SALŪTĀRE	saluer	saludar	*salutation*
SATIS + FACIŌ	satisfaire	satisfacer	*satisfaction*
SCHOLA	école	escuela	*school*
SCĪRE	science	ciencia	*science*
SCRĪBERE	écrire	escribir	*scribble*
SCŪTUM	écu	escudo	*esquire*
SEDĒRE	sédentaire	sedentario	*sedentary*
SEMPER	sempiternel	siempre	
SEPTEM	sept	siete	
SERVĀRE	conserver	conservar	*preserve*
SERVUS	serf	servil	*servile*
SICCUS	sec	seco	
SIGNUM	signe	signo	*sign*
SILENTIUM	silence	silencio	*silence*
SILĒRE	silencieux	silencioso	*silent*
SILVA	sylvain	selva	*sylvan*
SIMILIS	similaire	verosímil	*similar*
SINISTRA	sinistre	siniestra	*sinister*
SOCIUS	société	sociedad	*society*
SŌL		sol	*solar*
SŌLUS	solitaire	solo	*sole*
SOMNUS	somme	sueño	*somnolent*
SONITUS		sonido	
SONUS	son	son	*sound*
SOROR	soeur	sor	*sorority*
SPECTĀRE	spectateur	espectador	*spectator*
STĀRE	station	estar	*station*
STELLA	étoile	estrella	*stellar*
SUCCĒDERE	succéder	suceder	*succeed*
SUMMUS	sommet	sumo	*summit*
SURGERE	sourdre	surgir	*surge*
SUUS	son	su	
TABERNĀCULUM	tabernacle	tabernáculo	*tabernacle*
TANTUS	tant	tanto	
TĒCTUM	toit	techo	
TEGERE	protéger	proteger	*protect*

Latin	French	Spanish	English
TEMPUS	temps	tiempo	*temporal*
TENEBRAE	ténèbres	tenebroso	
TENĒRE	tenir	tener	*tenacious*
TIMIDUS	timide	tímido	*timid*
TŌTUS	tout	todo	*total*
TRAHERE	traire	traer	*tractor*
TRĀNS	transborder	tras	*trans-*
TRĀNSFĪGERE		transfixión	*transfix*
TRĀNSĪRE	transi	tránsito	*transit*
TRIUMPHUS	triomphe	triunfo	*triumph*
TŪ	tu	tú	
ULTERIOR	ultérieur	ulterior	*ulterior*
UMERUS		hombro	
URBS	urbain	urbano	*urban*
VĀLLUM		valla	
VENĪRE	venir	venir	*venue*
VERTERE	vers	verter	*version*
VĒRUS	vérité	verdad	*verify*
VESTER	vôtre	vuestro	
VIA	voie	vía	*viaduct*
VICTŌRIA	victoire	victoria	*victory*
VIDĒRE	voir	ver	*vision*
VIGIL	vigilant	vigilar	*vigilant*
VIGILIA	vigile	vigilia	*vigil*
VINCERE	vaincre	vencer	*convince*
VINCULUM		vínculo	
VIR	viril	virilmente	*virile*
VĪTA	vie	vida	*vital*
VŌX	voix	voz	*voice*
VULNERĀRE	vulnérable	vulnerar	*vulnerable*

C. EXPRESSIONS BASED UPON ROMAN LIFE AND CLASSICAL ALLUSIONS IN GENERAL

Well-Known English Expressions Based Upon Roman Life

A Story That Explains the Meaning of a Common English Expression, "A Fabian Policy"

During the second Punic war when Hannibal, the famous Carthaginian general, was winning victories over the Romans, the latter appointed a dictator named Fabius to take charge of their affairs. It was his policy to refuse open battle and to wear Hannibal out by annoying him as much as possible in other ways. Such a policy of caution and delay of course made him unpopular with certain people at Rome. But the outcome of it was so satisfactory, in that it led to the defeat of the Carthaginians, that the Romans ever afterwards thought of him with gratitude. We continue to apply the term "Fabian policy" to any course of procedure which involves "watchful waiting" as a method of solving critical problems.

Comment: Other well-known English expressions whose origin can be explained by some incident in the life or history of the Romans are the following:

1. A Pyrrhic victory
2. Punic faith
3. Crossing the Rubicon
4. A Carthaginian peace
5. Refusing the crown
6. Woe to the conquered!
7. Et tu, Brute!
8. Delenda est Carthago
9. We who are about to die salute you!
10. Thumbs down!
11. Fiddling while Rome burns
12. I came, I saw, I conquered

English Expressions Based Upon the Mythology of the Greeks and Romans

A List of Expressions of Common Occurrence Which Can Be Adequately Understood Only by a Knowledge of Classical Mythology

Copied from the first issue of Latin Notes. The same material with some additions appears on pp. xvii-xix of Classical Myths That Live Today. Frances E. Sabin, author. Published by Silver, Burdett and Co., Newark, New Jersey.

Suggestion: In case a teacher feels that his pupils should be acquainted with the stories back of these expressions which appear not only in formal literature but in newspapers and periodicals as well, his abler pupils, at any rate, should be asked to look them up in any well-known mythology textbook. These stories can then be written out in the form of brief summaries and posted on the Bulletin Board or in the hall, where they may be accessible to pupils in the English classes. If a picture is added to the account, the plan of calling attention to these important expressions will be more effective.

1. An Achilles heel—a vulnerable spot.
2. An Achilles-Agamemnon episode—a quarrel between two persons whereby progress in an important enterprise is delayed.
3. An Achilles—an eminent hero.
4. He cannot bend Ulysses' bow—he is not equal to the task.
5. An Odyssey—a tale of wild adventure.
6. A case of the Greeks bearing gifts—a fatal gift which is presented under friendly guise.
7. A Sinon—a skillful liar.
8. An Ulysses—one who is clever in devising schemes.
9. A Cassandra utterance—words which foretell evil and are not heeded.
10. To fight (or work) like a Trojan—to fight with amazing boldness (or work with unusual energy).
11. To hector a person—to annoy.
12. When Greek meets Greek—two well-matched contestants.
13. A Helen—a woman of surpassing beauty and charm.
14. A Ganymede—a handsome youth.
15. A Hebe—a maiden as beautiful as the cupbearer for the gods.
16. To cut up didoes—to play tricks.
17. An Apple of Discord—a cause for dispute.
18. A Penelope—a wife who remains faithful to her husband in spite of his long absence; also one who displays the traditional virtues of the housewife.
19. A fidus Achates—a faithful friend.
20. A Herculean task—one that only Hercules could presumably accomplish.
21. An Augean task—an enormous and seemingly impossible undertaking.
22. A Lerna of ills—a great many troubles.
23. Hydra-headed evils (or difficulties)—evils that continue to grow while one is in the act of repressing them.
24. Ex pede Herculem—from a detail one can infer the size of the whole.
25. One cannot snatch the club from Hercules—it is impossible to steal the power and ability of a great man.
26. The shirt of Nessus—a harmful gift.

27. Between Scylla and Charybdis—a choice between two difficulties.
28. A Lotos-eater—one who passes his life in idleness and dreamy ease.
29. A Siren—a beautiful woman who lures one to destruction.
30. A Circe—a beautiful woman whose charms are too strong to be resisted.
31. To look to one's laurels—to take care lest one's position of eminence be lost.
32. Winning laurels—acquiring fame through some worthy achievement.
33. To work the Oracle—to influence some powerful agency in one's favor.
34. Delphic words—words which are mysterious and hard to interpret.
35. Apollo serving Admetus—a highly gifted person forced by necessity to undertake menial work.
36. A Paean—a song of thanksgiving for deliverance from danger.
37. An Apollo—an exceedingly handsome man.
38. An Adonis—an exceedingly handsome man.
39. He is Midas-eared—he is a man without judgment.
40. The Midas-touch—the power of making money.
41. A Pactolian flood—a flood of gold.
42. A task of Sisyphus—one that is never completed.
43. The punishment of Tantalus—seeing one's desires near fulfillment and yet never really attaining them.
44. A Procrustean system—a system which insists that everyone shall conform to the same scheme.
45. Sowing dragon's teeth—proceeding in such a way that troubles are sure to follow from the act.
46. A Pandora's box—surprises, usually unpleasant although not always so.
47. Mounting Pegasus—attempting to compose poetry or deliver an eloquent oration.
48. To drink from the fountain of Hippocrene—to draw inspiration from some literary work (as one might drink from the Muses' fountain on Mt. Helicon).
49. Halcyon days—calm and peaceful, untroubled by any care.
50. The waters of Lethe—an experience that brings forgetfulness of care.
51. Bellerophontic letters—letters which carry instructions fatal to the bearer although the fact is unknown to him.
52. An Amazon—a woman of great physical strength.
53. Janus-faced facts—facts which can be interpreted in two ways.
54. A Terpsichorean feat—unusual skill in dancing.
55. Under the aegis of—having the authority of some powerful person or institution back of an action or individual.

56. A Harpy—an exceedingly greedy person who stops at nothing in order to gain wealth.
57. A Chimerical scheme—a plan that is purely fanciful and outside the range of probability.
58. A Protean artist—one who can assume various rôles successfully.
59. Extending the olive branch—an offer of peace.
60. A Bacchanalian revel—a wild orgy.
61. Wielding the trident—holding the supremacy of the sea.
62. A Triton among minnows—one who far outshines his competitors.
63. A Cadmean victory—a victory which is as disastrous as a defeat.
64. A Cerberus—a forbidding person whom one cannot easily pass.
65. A sop to Cerberus—a gift to quiet someone who may be about to cause trouble.
66. An Icarian adventure—a daring adventure which ends fatally.
67. The thread of Ariadne—a clue that unravels a mystery or leads one out of difficulties.
68. Argonauts—men who set forth on some adventure involving great risks, usually with the idea of ultimate gain in mind.
69. Arcades ambo—both are simple persons, country born and bred.
70. An Avernus—hell.
71. An Elysium—heaven.
72. Promethean fire—a gift of value to the world, won through great personal suffering.
73. An Argus-eyed person—one who can see a great deal.
74. A Narcissus—one who is very fond of gazing at himself.
75. A Titanic effort—an effort recalling the strength of the Titans.
76. Olympian anger—such wrath as the king of the gods might show.
77. On the knees of the gods—the outcome rests with powers stronger than those possessed by men.
78. To feed on ambrosia and nectar—to have delicious food and drink.
79. Endymion sleep—perpetual sleep in place of death.
80. A feast of Alcinous—a splendid repast.

Classical Allusions in English Poetry

The following are some allusions in English literature to Vergil's Aeneid, quoted from Latin Notes Supplement, No. 2, May, 1924. Newspapers and current periodicals as well as formal English literature contain occasional illustrations of this topic.

Book I

1. "Arma Virumque," used as the title of Chapter 62, Vol. II, of Thackeray's *Virginians,* and as the title of a play by Bernard Shaw.

11. "In heav'nly spirits could such perverseness dwell?"
—*Milton, Paradise Lost,* VI. 788.

22. "Comes the blind fury, with th' abhorred shears,
And slits the thin-spun life." —*Milton, Lycidas,* 75-76.

"Nor slept the winds,
Within their stony caves, but rushed abroad
From the four hinges of the world."
—*Milton, Paradise Regained,* IV. 413-15.

92. "The nightmare Life-in-Death was she, who
Thicks man's blood with cold."
—*Coleridge, Ancient Mariner,* Part III, Stanza 45, 193-94.

144. "Or hear old Triton blow his wreathèd horn."
—*Wordsworth, Sonnet, The World Is Too Much with Us.*

159. Robert Louis Stevenson describes the Bay of Oa in Tutuila as "a bay of the Aeneid" and "Virgil's Bay" where he "feasted on solitude and overhanging woods and the retiring sea."
—*Life of Stevenson, by Graham Balfour.*

417. "His altar breathes
Ambrosial odors and ambrosial flowers."
—*Milton, Paradise Lost,* II. 244.

462. "Yet tears to human suffering are due;
And mortal hopes defeated and o'erthrown
Are mourned by man, and not by man alone,
As fondly he believes." —*Wordsworth, Laodamia,* 164-68.

462. "Thou majestic in thy sadness at the doubtful doom of humankind." —*Tennyson, To Vergil.*

630. "Who, by the art of known and feeling sorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity."
—*Shakespeare, King Lear,* IV. vi. 226.

691. "She sent the gentle sleep from Heaven
That slid into my soul."
—*Coleridge, Ancient Mariner,* vs. 67, 295-96.

744. "Thro' scudding drifts the rainy Hyades
Vext the dim sea." —*Tennyson, Ulysses,* 10.

Book II

6. "I am a part of all that I have met." —*Tennyson, Ulysses,* 18.

173. "And the chill marble seemed to sweat
While each peculiar pow'r forsakes his wonted seat."
—*Milton, Ode on the Nativity,* 195.

305. "And round about him flocke impetuously
Like a great water-flood, that, tombling low
From the high mountaines, threates to overflow
With sudden fury all the fertile playne."
—*Spenser, Faërie Queene,* II. xi, 18.

473. "The earth doth like a snake renew
Her winter weeds outworn." —*Shelley, Hellas,* 1062-63.

488. "and Valhalla rang
Up to its golden roof with sobs and cries."
—*Matthew Arnold, Balder Dead,* 11-12.

592. "She was a goddess of the infant world:
By her in stature the tall Amazon
Had stood a pigmy's height." —*Keats, Hyperion,* 26-28.

616. "What was that snaky-headed Gorgon shield
That wise Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin,
Wherewith she freez'd her foes to congeal'd stone,
But rigid looks of chaste austerity,
And noble grave that dash'd brute violence
With sudden adoration and blank awe?"
—*Milton, Comus,* 447-52.

723. "I as Aeneas, our great ancestor,
Did from the flames of Troy upon his shoulder
The old Anchises bear, so from the waves of Tiber
Did I the tired Caesar."
—*Shakespeare, Julius Caesar,* I. ii, 112-15.

801. "But, look, the morn in russet mantle clad,
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastern hill."
—*Shakespeare, Hamlet,* I. i. (Horatio).

Book III

195. "Little breezes dusk and shiver
Thro' the wave that runs forever."
—*Tennyson, The Lady of Shalott.*

294. "Takes prisoner Pyrrhus' ear."
—*Shakespeare, Hamlet,* II. ii, 499.

331. "We are the ministers of pain and fear
And disappointment and mistrust, and hate,
And clinging crime."
—*Shelley, Prometheus Unbound,* I. 452-54.

590. "Downward from his mountain-gorge
Stept the long-hair'd, long-bearded solitary,
Brown, looking hardly human, strangely clad,
Muttering and mumbling." —*Tennyson, Enoch Arden.*

Book IV

2. "On me love's fiercer flames forever prey."
—*Pope, Summer,* v. 91.

11. "O noble breast and all-puissant arms."
—*Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Marriage of Geraint.*

24. "Nor earth to me give food, nor heaven light!
Sport and repose lock from me day and night!"
—*Shakespeare, Hamlet,* III. ii, 226

94. "Her and her blind boy's scandal'd company
I have forsworn." —*Shakespeare, Tempest,* IV. i, 90, 91.

178. "Hear ye the march, as of the Earth-born Forms
Arrayed against the ever-living gods?"
—*Shelley, Ode to Naples,* Epode I B.

188. "Upon my tongues continual slanders ride,
The which in every language I pronounce,
Stuffing the ears of men with false reports."
—*Shakespeare, Henry IV,* Part II, Introduction, 6-8.

225. "O sovereign power of love!
The woes of Troy, towers smothering o'er their blaze,
Stiff holden shields, far-piercing spears, keen blades,
Struggling, and blood, and shrieks all dimly fades
Into some backward corner of the brain."
—*Keats, Endymion,* II. 1, 8-11.

238-258. "But see, where thro' the azure chasm
Of yon forked and snowy hill
Trampling the slant winds on high
With golden-sandalled feet, that glow
Under plumes of purple dye,
Like rose-ensanguined ivory,
A Shape comes now,
Stretching on high from his right hand
A serpent-cinctured wand."
—*Shelley, Prometheus Unbound,* Act I, 316.

278. "These our actors,
As I foretold you, were all spirits, and
Are melted into air, into thin air."
—*Shakespeare, Tempest,* IV. i, 148-150.

285. "This way and that dividing the swift mind."
—*Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.*

362. "But she, with sick and scornful looks averse."
—*Tennyson, A Dream of Fair Women.*

462. "Death, like a friend's voice from a distant field
Approaching thro' the darkness, call'd; the owls
Wailing had power upon her."
—*Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine,* 992 ff.

530. "She found no rest, and ever fail'd to draw
The quiet night into her blood."
—*Tennyson, The Marriage of Geraint.*

BOOK VI

95. "I hold
That it becomes no man to nurse despair
But in the teeth of clench'd antagonisms
To follow up the worthiest till he die."
—*Tennyson, Princess,* IV. 443 ff.

120. "Or bid the soul of Orpheus sing
Such notes, as warbled to the string
Drew iron tears down Pluto's cheek
And made Hell grant what Love did seek."
—*Milton, Il Penseroso,* 105-108.

126. Thackeray says, "Little boys at school are taught in their earliest Latin book that the path of Avernus is very easy of descent." —*Vanity Fair,* Ch. 65.

247. "Hail, goddess of nocturnal sport,
Dark-veiled Cotytto to whom the secret flame
Of midnight torches burns! mysterious Dame,
That ne'er art called but when the dragon womb
Of Stygian darkness spets her thickest gloom,
And makes one blot of all the air!" —*Milton, Comus,* 128.

278. "When in the down I sink my head,
Sleep, Death's twin-brother, times my breath;
Sleep, Death's twin-brother, knows not Death,
Nor can I dream of thee as dead."
—*Tennyson, In Memoriam,* 68.

309. "O wild West Wind, thou breath of Autumn's being,
Thou, from whose unseen presence the leaves dead
Are driven, like ghosts from an enchanter fleeing."
—*Shelley, Ode to the West Wind.*

315. "With that grim ferryman that poets write of."
—*Shakespeare, Richard III.* I. iv, 46.

323. "Abhorred Styx, the flood of deadly hate;
Sad Acheron of sorrow, black and deep;
Cocytus, nam'd of lamentation loud
Heard on the rueful stream."
—*Milton, Paradise Lost,* II. 577-580.

349. "O think how to his latest day,
When Death just hovering, claimed his prey,
With Palinure's unaltered mood
Firm at his dangerous post he stood!
Each call for needful rest repelled;
With dying hand the rudder held;
Till in his hand with fateful sway,
The steerage of the realm gave way!"
—*Scott, Marmion,* Canto I.

425. "From whose bourn no traveller returns."
—*Shakespeare, Hamlet,* III. i, 79-80.

443. "By the youths that died for love
Wandering in the myrtle grove."
—*Dryden, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.*

472. "Still fly, plunge deeper in the bowering wood!
Averse, as Dido did with gesture stern
From her false friend's approach in Hades, turn,
Wave us away, and keep thy solitude."
—*Matthew Arnold, The Scholar Gipsy,* 28.

492. "The sheeted dead
Did squeak and gibber in the Roman streets."
—*Shakespeare, Hamlet,* I. i, 115-6.

705. "And duller shouldst thou be than the fat weed
That rots itself in ease on Lethe wharf,
Wouldst thou not stir in this."
—*Shakespeare, Hamlet,* I. v, 32-34.

731. "But whilst this muddy vesture of decay
Doth grossly close it in."
—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice,* V. i, 64 ff.

784. "Nor Cybele with half so kind an eye
Surveyed her sons and daughters of the sky;
Proud, shall I say, of her immortal fruit?
As far as pride with heavenly mind may suit."
—*Dryden, Eleonora,* 201 ff.

848. "To touch the kindling canvas into life."
—*Thomson, Castle of Indolence,* Canto II. 13.

853. "To spare his subjects yet to quell the proud."
—*Ben Jonson, Hue and Cry after Cupid.*

866. "But oh, alas! what sudden cloud is spread
About this glorious king's eclipsed head?"
—*Cowley, Davideis,* Bk. II.

NOTE: *A compilation of findings is recommended in connection with Roman Life and Thought, page* 81, *Latin Words in English and Romance Languages, page* 80, *Latin Expressions and Classical Allusions, page* 120, *in the form of posters, or scrapbooks to which one may add as time goes on.*

D. A COLLECTION OF PASSAGES FROM CLASSICAL TEXTS WHICH BRING OUT THE HUMAN SIDE OF THE AUTHORS BEING READ IN THE CLASSROOM

Stories About Caesar. Translations from Plutarch and Suetonius. (Latin Notes Supplement No. 5.)

Caesar's Appearance

He is said to have been tall of stature, with a fair complexion, shapely limbs, a somewhat full face, and keen black eyes; sound of health, except that towards the end he was subject to sudden fainting fits and to nightmare as well. He was twice attacked by the falling sickness during his campaigns. He was somewhat overnice in the care of his person, being always carefully trimmed and shaved; while his baldness was a disfigurement which troubled him greatly, since he found that it was often the subject of the gibes of his detractors. Because of it he used to comb forward his scanty locks from the crown of his head, and of all the honors voted him by the senate and people, there was none which he received or made use of more gladly than the privilege of wearing a laurel wreath at all times. They say, too, that he was fantastic in his dress; that he wore a senator's tunic with fringed sleeves reaching to the wrist, and always had a girdle over it, though rather a loose one; and this, they say, was the occasion of Sulla's *mot* when he often warned the nobles to keep an eye on the ill-girt boy.

—*Suet. I. 45; Loeb Classical Library;* G. P. Putnam's Sons.

An Illustration of Caesar's Good Manners

When at the table of Valerius Leo who entertained him at supper at Milan a dish of asparagus was put before him on which his host instead of oil had poured sweet ointment, Caesar partook of it without any disgust and reprimanded his friends for finding fault with it. "For it was enough," said he, "not to eat what you did not like; but he who reflects on another man's want of breeding, shows he wants it as much himself."

—*Plutarch, Life of Caesar; Everyman's Library,* Vol. II, p. 543; E. P. Dutton and Co.

Caesar at the Poor Man's Cottage

Another time upon the road, Caesar was driven by a storm into a poor man's cottage, where he found but one room and that such as would afford but a mean reception to a single person.

Caesar therefore told his companions that places of honor should be given up to the greater and necessary accommodations to the weaker. He accordingly ordered that Oppius who was in bad health should lodge within whilst he and the rest slept under a shed at the door.

—*Plutarch, Life of Caesar; Everyman's Library,* Vol. II, p. 543; E. P. Dutton and Co.

Caesar's Endurance

He was highly skilled in arms and horsemanship, and of incredible power of endurance. On the march he headed his army, sometimes on horseback but oftener on foot, bareheaded both in the heat of the sun and in rain. He covered great distances with incredible speed, making a hundred miles a day in a hired carriage and with little baggage, swimming rivers which barred his path or crossing them on inflated skins, and very often arriving before the messengers sent to announce his coming.

—*Suet. I. 57; Loeb Classical Library;* G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Caesar an Expert Rider

Caesar had been an expert rider from his childhood; for it was usual with him to sit with his hands joined together behind his back, and so to put his horse at full speed. And in this war, he disciplined himself so far as to be able to dictate letters while riding his horse and to give directions to two who took notes at the same time or, as Appius says, to more.

—*Plutarch, Life of Caesar; Everyman's Library,* Vol. II, p. 543; E. P. Dutton and Co.

Caesar's Horse

He rode a remarkable horse, too, with feet that were almost human; for its hoofs were cloven in such a way as to look like toes. This horse was foaled on his own place, and since the soothsayers had declared that it foretold the rule of the world for its master, he reared it with the greatest care, and was the first to mount it, for it would endure no other rider. Afterwards, too, he dedicated a statue of it before the temple of Venus Genetrix.

—*Suet. I. 61; Loeb Classical Library;* G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Caesar's Daring

At Alexandria, while assaulting a bridge, he was forced by a sudden sally of the enemy to take to a small skiff; when many others threw themselves into the same boat, he plunged into the sea, and after swimming for two hundred paces, got away to the nearest ship, holding up his left hand all the way so as not to wet some papers which he was carrying, and dragging his cloak after him with his teeth to keep the enemy from getting it as a trophy.

—*Suet. I. 64; Loeb Classical Library;* G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Caesar Risks his Life on the Sea

Caesar did not have sufficient men at Apollonia to defeat the enemy and he resolved upon a most hazardous expedition and embarked without anyone's knowledge for Brundisium, in a boat of twelve oars, even though the waters were covered with the enemy's fleet. Caesar was dressed as a slave and he acted like a person of no consequence. The wind made the water so rough that the master of the ship ordered his sailors to back about and return. Caesar disclosed his identity and said, "Go on, my friend and fear nothing; you carry Caesar and his fortune in your boat." The mariners, upon hearing that from Caesar, forgot the storm and attempted to force their way down the river. Caesar soon saw that the vessel was partly filled with water and he allowed the men to turn back. When Caesar returned, his soldiers rebuked him for exposing his life.

—*Plutarch, Life of Caesar;* adapted from the translation in *Everyman's Library,* Vol. II, p. 558; E. P. Dutton and Co.

Caesar's Way of Facing a Panic

When Caesar's army was in a panic through reports about the enemy's numbers, he used to rouse their courage, not by denying or discounting the rumors, but by falsely exaggerating the true danger. For instance, when the anticipation of Juba's coming filled them with terror, he called the soldiers together and said: "Let me tell you that within the next few days the king will be here with ten legions, thirty thousand horsemen, a hundred thousand light armed troops, and three hundred elephants. Therefore some of you may as well cease to ask further questions or make surmises and may rather believe me, since I know all about it. Otherwise, I shall surely have them shipped on some worn out craft and carried off to whatever lands the wind may blow them."

—*Suet. I. 66; Loeb Classical Library;* G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Caesar's Readiness to Forget Enmities

Caesar never formed such bitter enmities that he was not glad to lay them aside when opportunity offered. Although Gaius Memmius had made highly caustic speeches against him, to which he had replied with equal bitterness, he went so far as to support Memmius afterwards in his suit for the consulship. When Gaius Calvus, after some scurrilous epigrams, took steps through his friends towards a reconciliation, Caesar wrote to him first of his own free will. Valerius Catullus, as Caesar himself did not hesitate to say, inflicted a lasting stain on his name by the verses about Mamurra; yet when he apologized, Caesar invited the poet to dinner that very same day, and continued his usual friendly relations with Catullus' father.

—*Suet. I. 73; Loeb Classical Library;* G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Caesar's Mercy Toward the Enemy

Caesar certainly showed admirable self restraint and mercy both in his conduct of the civil war and in the hour of victory. While Pompey threatened to treat as enemies those who did not take up arms for the government, Caesar gave out that those who were neutral and of neither party should be numbered with his friends. He freely allowed all those whom he had made centurions on Pompey's recommendation, to go over to his rival. When conditions of surrender were under discussion at Ilerda, and friendly intercourse between the two parties was constant, Afranius and Petreius, with a sudden change of purpose, put to death all of Caesar's soldiers whom they found in their camp; but Caesar could not bring himself to retaliate in kind. At the battle of Pharsalus, he cried out, "Spare your fellow citizens," and afterwards allowed each of his men to save any one man he pleased of the opposite party.

—*Suet. I. 75; Loeb Classical Library;* G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Caesar's Extravagance

Caesar was so profuse in his expenses, that before he had any public employment, he was in debt thirteen hundred talents, and many thought that by incurring such expense to be popular, he changed a solid good for what would prove but a short and uncertain return; but in truth he was purchasing what was of the greatest value at an inconsiderable rate. When he was made surveyor of the Appian way, he disbursed, besides the public money, a great sum out of his private purse; and when he was aedile, he provided such a number of gladiators, that he entertained the people with three hundred and twenty single combats, and by his great liberality and magnificence in theatrical shows, in processions, and public feastings, he threw into the shade all the attempts that had been made before him, and gained so much upon the people, that every one was eager to find out new offices and new honors for him in return for his munificence.

—*Plutarch, Life of Caesar; Everyman's Library,* Vol. II, p. 533; E. P. Dutton and Co.

Caesar and the Pirates

On returning from a visit with Nicomedes, King of Bithynia, Caesar was seized by some pirates at the island of Pharmacusa. When they demanded twenty talents as a ransom, he laughed at them for not understanding the value of their prisoner, and voluntarily engaged to give them fifty talents. He sent away all those with him to raise money, and with one friend and one attendant he was left among them. Yet he made so little of them, that when he wished to sleep, he would send to them and order them to keep

quiet. For thirty-eight days he amused himself with joining in their games and exercises as if they had not been his keepers. He wrote verses and speeches and made them his auditors, and those who did not admire him, he called to their faces illiterate and barbarous, and would often, in raillery, threaten to hang them. They were greatly taken with this, and attributed his free talking to a kind of simplicity and boyish playfulness. As soon as his ransom came from Miletus, he was discharged, and proceeded at once to man some ships at the port of Miletus, and went in pursuit of the pirates, whom he surprised at the island, and took most of them. He made their money his prize, and ordered them to be crucified, the punishment he had often threatened them with while he was in their hands, and they little dreamt he was in earnest.
—*Plutarch, Life of Caesar;* adapted from the translation in *Everyman's Library,* Vol. II, pp. 530-531; E. P. Dutton and Co.

Caesar Compares Himself With Alexander

It is said that Caesar, when free from business in Spain, after reading some part of the history of Alexander, sat a great while very thoughtful, and at last burst out into tears. His friends were surprised and asked him the reason of it. "Do you think," said he, "I have not just cause to weep, when I consider that Alexander at my age had conquered so many nations, and I have all this time done nothing that is memorable?"
—*Plutarch, Life of Caesar; Everyman's Library,* Vol. II, p. 538; E. P. Dutton and Co.

Caesar's Ambition to Do Great Deeds

Caesar was born to do great things and had a passion for honour, and the many noble exploits he had done did not now serve as an inducement to him to sit still and reap the fruits of his past labours, but were incentives and encouragements to go on, and raised in him ideas of still greater actions, and a desire of new glory, as if the present were all spent. It was in fact a sort of emulous struggle with himself, as if it had been with another, how he might outdo his past actions by his future.
—*Plutarch, Life of Caesar; Everyman's Library,* Vol. II, p. 571; E. P. Dutton and Co.

Caesar Crosses the Rubicon

Accordingly, when word came that the veto of the tribunes had been set aside and they themselves had left the city, he at once sent on a few cohorts with all secrecy, and then, to disarm suspicion, concealed his purpose by appearing at a public show, inspecting the plans of a gladiatorial school which he intended building and joining as usual in a banquet with a large company. It was not

until after sunset that he set out very privily with a small company, taking the mules from a bakeshop hard by and harnessing them to a carriage, and when his lights went out and he lost his way, he was astray for some time, but at last found a guide at dawn and got back to the road on foot by narrow paths. Then, overtaking his cohorts at the river Rubicon, which was the boundary of his province, he paused for a while, and, realizing what a step he was taking, he turned to those about him and said, "Even now we may turn back; but once cross yon little bridge, and the whole issue is with the sword." As he stood in doubt, this sign was given him. On a sudden there appeared hard by a being of wondrous stature and beauty, who sat and played upon a reed; and when not only the shepherds flocked to hear him but many of the soldiers left their posts and among them some of the trumpeters, the apparition snatched a trumpet from one of them, rushed to the river, and sounding the war-note with mightly blast, strode to the opposite bank. Then Caesar cried, "Take we the course which the signs of the gods and the false dealing of our foes point out. The die is cast," said he.

—*Suet. I. 31-32; Loeb Classical Library;* G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Caesar Ignores His Colleague

When aedile, Caesar decorated not only the Comitium and the Forum with its adjacent basilicas, but the Capitol as well, building temporary colonnades for the display of a part of his material. He exhibited combats with wild beasts and stage-plays too, both with his colleague and independently. The result was that Caesar alone took all the credit even for what they spent in common, and his colleague Marcus Bibulus openly said that his was the fate of Pollux: "For," said he, "just as the temple erected in the Forum to the twin brethren bears only the name of Castor, so the joint liberality of Caesar and myself is credited to Caesar alone."

—*Suet. I. 10; Loeb Classical Library;* G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Caesar's Attitude Toward a Slain Enemy

When Caesar reached Alexandria he found that the people were aroused at the death of Pompey. Caesar did not try to go ashore but waited until he saw the head and finger-ring of the murdered man which Ptolemy had sent him. Thereupon Caesar confidently put in to land, but the multitude showed irritation at the sight of the victors and he was glad to escape into the palace. When Caesar saw Pompey's head, he wept bitterly, calling Pompey country-man and son-in-law. Caesar commanded that the head should be adorned, properly prepared, and buried.

—*Dio Cassius, Roman History; Loeb Classical Library,* Vol. IV, p. 127; G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Caesar Refuses the Crown

But that which brought upon Caesar the most apparent and mortal hatred, was his desire of being king, which gave the common people the first occasion to quarrel with him, and proved the most specious pretence to those who had been his secret enemies all along. Those who would have procured him that title gave it out, that it was foretold in the Sibyl's books that the Romans should conquer the Parthians when they fought against them under the conduct of a king, but not before. And one day, as Caesar was coming down from Alba to Rome, some were so bold as to salute him by the name of king; but he, finding the people disrelish it, seemed to resent it himself, and said his name was Caesar, not king. Upon this, there was a general silence, and he passed on looking not very well pleased or contented.

—*Plutarch, Life of Caesar; Everyman's Library,* Vol II, p. 573; E. P. Dutton and Co.

The Ides of March

One finds it related by many that a soothsayer bade Caesar prepare for some great danger on the Ides of March. When this day was come, Caesar, as he went to the senate, met this soothsayer, and said to him by way of raillery, "The Ides of March are come," who answered him calmly, "Yes, they are come, but they are not past."

—*Plutarch, Life of Caesar; Everyman's Library,* Vol. II, p. 575; E. P. Dutton and Co.

Quotations from Cicero's Letters Which Throw Light on the Writer's Personality. (Latin Notes Supplement No. 21.)

Selected from material compiled by Helen Wieand Cole, for Latin Notes Supplement, November, 1926. Based on Shuckburgh's Translation of Cicero's Letters. (George Bell and Sons, London.)

Most Human of Cicero's Traits Is His Love for His Family

for terentia, his wife

"Take the best possible care of yourself, and believe me that I am more affected by your distress than my own. My dear Terentia, most faithful and best of wives, and my darling little daughter, and that last hope of my race, Cicero, goodbye." *Ad Fam.* XIV, 4, 6

"I learn . . . that you are showing a virtue and courage surpassing belief; . . . Ah me! To think that a woman of your virtue, fidelity and kindness should have fallen into such troubles on my account!" *Ad Fam.* XIV, 1, 1

FOR TULLIA, HIS DAUGHTER

"Tulliola, who is dearer to me than life itself—"

Ad Fam. XIV, 7, 1

"My dear Tullia's ill health and weakness frighten me to death. I gather that you are showing her great attention, for which I am deeply grateful." *Ad Att.* XI, 6, 4

FOR MARCUS, HIS SON

"I write this on the 24th of October, the day of the opening of the games, on the point of starting for the Tusculan villa, and taking my dear young Cicero with me, as though to school (a school not for sport, but for learning, *in ludum discendi, non lusionis*)." *Ad Q. Fr.* III, 4, 6

"My son and nephew are very fond of each other. They take their lessons and their exercises together; but as Isocrates said of Ephorous and Theopompus, the one wants the rein, the other the spur." *Ad Att.* VI, 1, 12

"As to my son, I will do as you say. I will leave the date to him. Please see that he will be able to draw for what money he needs." *Ad Att.* XII, 27, 1

"I wish you would make this suggestion to my son—that is, if you think it fair—that in this sojourn of his at Athens he should keep his expenses within the sum which the rents of my property in the Argiletum[1] and the Aventine will yield; he would have been quite satisfied with that allowance if he had rented a house in Rome. And further, I should be obliged if you would so arrange that out of those rents I may be able to supply him with what is necessary."

[1]*Argiletum: Booksellers' St. Ad Att.* XII, 32, 2

FOR QUINTUS CICERO, HIS BROTHER

"My brother Quintus I love as he deserves for his eminent qualities of loyalty, virtue, and good faith." *Ad Att.* IV, 1, 8

CICERO'S LOVE FOR HIS FRIENDS

"There is nothing in which I find greater satisfaction than in the consciousness of serving my friends; and if on any occasion I do not meet with an adequate return, I am not at all sorry to have the balance of kindness in my favor." *Ad Fam.* V, 7, 2

"For as to those friendships with the great, and their artificial attractions, they have indeed a certain glitter in the outside world, but they bring no private satisfaction." *Ad Att.* I, 18, 1

ESPECIALLY FOR ATTICUS

"Believe me, there is nothing at this moment of which I stand so much in need as a man with whom to share all that causes me anxiety: a man to love me; a man of sense to whom I can speak

without affectation, reserve, or concealment. For my brother is away—that most open-hearted and affectionate of men. Metellus is not a human being, but 'mere sound and air and howling wilderness' (quoted from a poet now lost). While you who have so often lightened my anxiety and my anguish of soul by your conversation and advice, who are ever my ally in public affairs, my confidant in all private business, the sharer in all my conversations and projects—where are you? So truly abandoned am I by all, that the only moments of repose left me are those which are spent with my wife, pet daughter, and sweet little Cicero."

Ad Att. I, 18, 1

Affection for His Slaves, Tiro in Particular

TO TIRO

"I did not think I should miss you so much, but I really cannot do without you. . . . If you do what will best conduce to your recovery you will be most strictly obeying my wishes. In considering these matters let your heart be your guide. I miss you, yes! but I also love you. Love prompts the wish to see you in health; the other motive would make me wish to see you as soon as possible. The former is therefore to be preferred. Accordingly, let your first care be to get well; of the innumerable services you have done me this will be the most acceptable."

Ad Fam. XVI, 1, 2

Cicero's Liking for Books

"Mind you don't engage your library to anyone, however keen a lover you may find; for I am hoarding up my little savings expressly to secure that resource for my old age." *Ad Att.* I, 10, 4

"Keep your books for me and don't despair of my being able to make them mine. If I succeed in that I am superior in wealth to Croesus and envy no man's manor or demesne." *Ad Att.* I, 4, 3

Cicero's Wit

Cicero is dilatory in sending letters because of the difficulty of finding a trustworthy carrier and says: "How few of these gentry are able to convey a letter rather weightier than usual without lightening it by skimming its contents!" *Ad Att.* I, 13, 1

Further Suggestions for Similar Projects

1. Special attention to books listed in the bibliography prepared for Vergilian scholars, pages 37 to 42. For a later publication see Vergilian Papers issued by The Service Bureau in the form of Bulletin XV. Price 20c.
2. Reading and translations of Livy's History of Rome.
3. Wide reading of background books listed in the bibliographies, pages 13 to 29.

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